THE BUILDER

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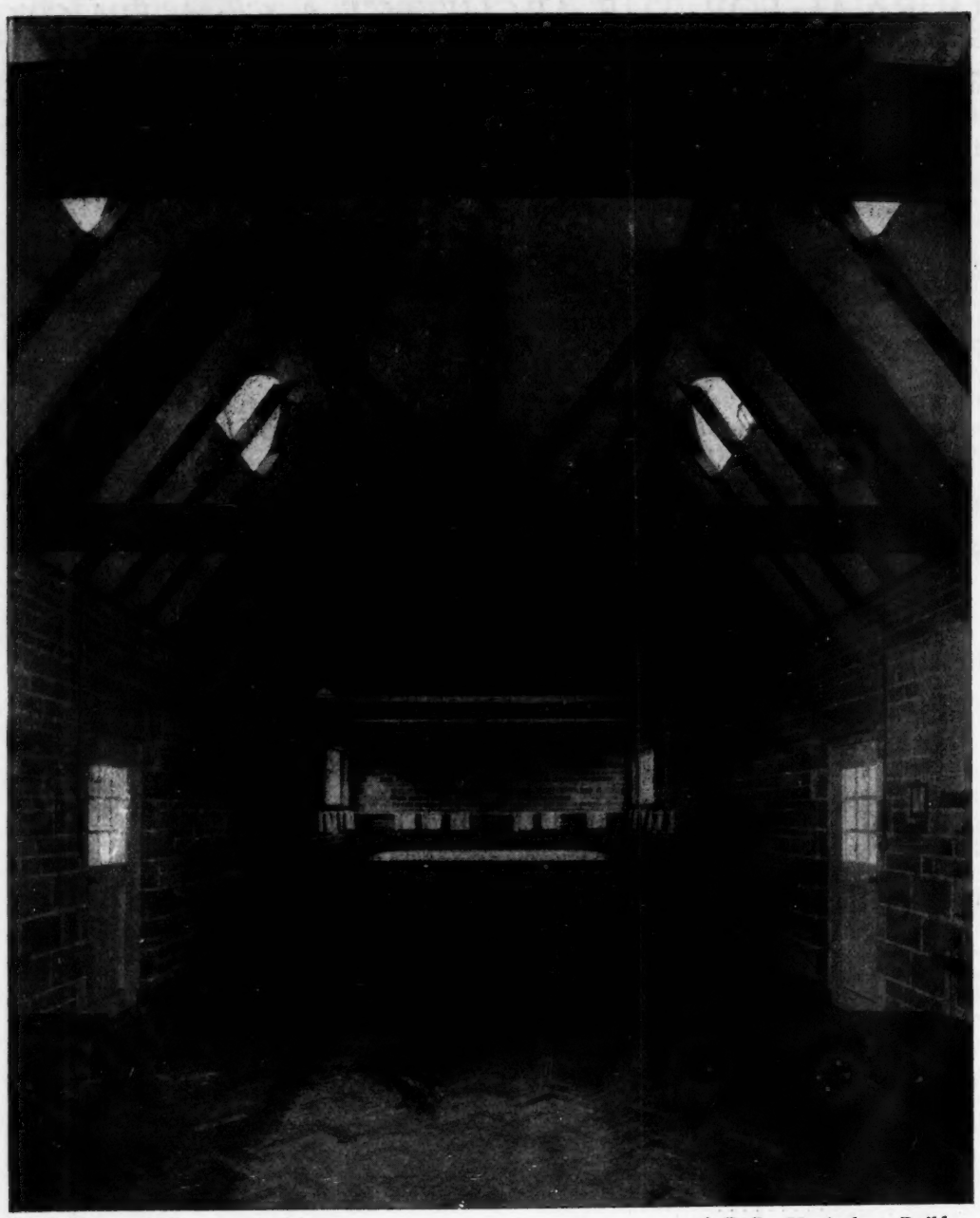
BCM/THE BUILDER

90TH YEAR

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL

Changing Room and Splash Bath in Football Pavilion



W. G. Newton & Partners, Architects *A. Dalby, Uppingham, Builder*

THE bath, which is approached by steps, measures 11 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft. 6 ins. and is 2 ft. 3 ins. deep. The sides and bottom are of reinforced concrete waterproofed by the addition of 5 lbs. of 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofing powder to each 100 lbs. of the cement. A similar addition was used to waterproof the cement mortar for bedding and pointing the white glazed tiles which line the interior. This prevents the serious staining that often occurs as a result of dirty water soaking through the joints and into the porous "biscuit" behind the glaze.

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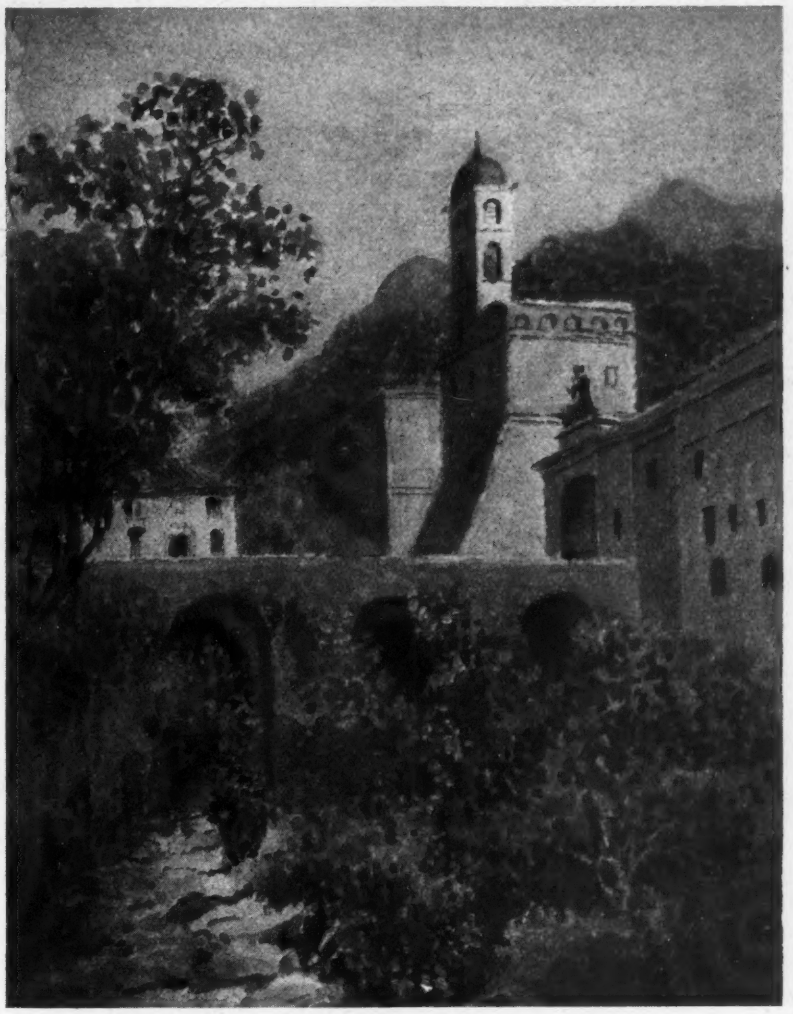
VOL. CXLIII. SEPTEMBER 2, 1932. No. 4674.



Sorrento.

From a water-colour sketch by MR. J. HATCHARD-SMITH, F.R.I.B.A.

MEETINGS

SATURDAY, *September* 3.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*South-Western Counties Branch*). Visit to Torpoint Ferry.

SATURDAY-THURSDAY, *September* 3-15.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Annual Tour. To Denmark and Sweden.

MONDAY-THURSDAY, *September* 5-8.

Association of Public Lighting Engineers. Annual Conference. At Blackpool.

SATURDAY, *September* 10.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Eastern District Meeting. At the Town Hall, Great Yarmouth. 10.30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY-WEDNESDAY, *September* 14-28.

The Building Exhibition. At Olympia, W.

FRIDAY, *September* 23.

Olympia. A Ball in aid of the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund. Tickets (including supper), £1 (three for 45s.), from Mrs. Lanchester, Chairman Social Committee, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.1.

FRIDAY-SUNDAY, *September* 23-25.

National Smoke Abatement Society. Annual Conference. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FRIDAY-MONDAY, *September* 30-*October* 3.

Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. Municipal and Social Study Visit to Cardiff.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 5.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*South-Western Counties Branch*). Mr. J. A. Jones on "Steel and Concrete."

Institute of Patentees. Opening of the Eighth International Exhibition of Inventions. By the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Maurice Jenks. At the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

FRIDAY-SUNDAY, *October* 7-9.

Town Planning Institute. Fourteenth Annual Country Meeting. At Hastings.

FRIDAY, *October* 14.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association. Presidential Address. At Winchester. 6.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, *October* 15.

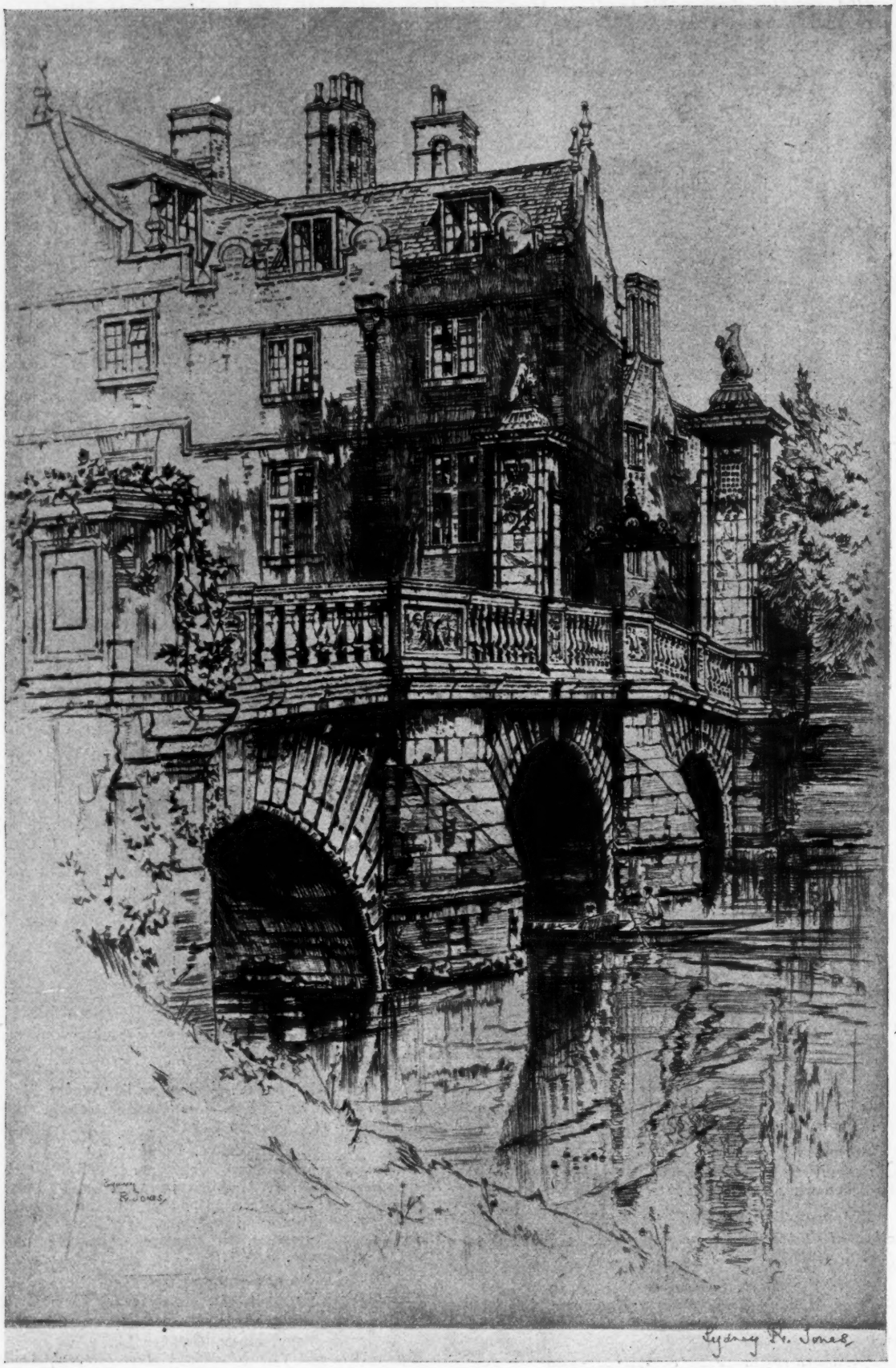
Architectural Association. Mr. A. W. Kenyon on "The Small House." 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, *October* 29.

Architectural Association. Mr. G. Grey Wornum on "The Flat." 3 p.m.

MONDAY, *October* 31.

Architectural Association. Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher on "Progress." 8 p.m.



Wren's Bridge, St. John's College, Cambridge.

From an etching by Mr. Sydney R. Jones.

MUSIC AND DANCING LICENCES

At the last licensing period we received many complaints as to the hardship caused by a rigid enforcement of licensing requirements applied to small village and country town halls. As we shall soon have new sessions upon us at which these matters may be resurrected, the present seems an opportune time for further comment. The design of large dance halls is a special science, to which too great attention can hardly be given, as is shown by disasters which have received full notice in the daily Press, where fires breaking out on such premises have brought about serious panic. The placing of exits and staircases, the manner of opening doors, the measures for fire-fighting and the general management of such places are therefore of the utmost importance; for the natural usages of halls of this kind, involving often flimsy dresses and trailing draperies from which a blaze can quickly be started, do not make for caution and care. We are glad to feel, therefore, that there is a rigid supervision of such places both as to their structure and planning and their management and conduct, which supervision directly influences the granting or withholding of licences from year to year. It is far better to be sure than sorry.

Working downwards from the large public dance hall equipped solely for dancing, through various halls of different degrees where dancing is practised, to the private rooms of the individual citizen, where a few couples dance to the strains of a wireless band, there obviously comes a point where the normal precautions prescribed by law become farcical and unnecessary: and it was one of the difficult tasks of the various authorities to decide where a different and lower standard of equipment might be permitted. Where there is a reasonable element of doubt it is obviously sound policy to err on the side of safety. Where there is no reasonable element of doubt that conditions are simple and safe, rules and regulations within reason may go by the board. Up to recent years control has been fairly slack in that many public halls for which no licence could be obtained for stage plays and cinema shows, owing to inadequate equipment in the way of exits and construction, have been granted licences for dancing; and it is evident that the latter user presents less serious difficulties than the former. The reason is not far to seek, for the floor that will take in reasonable comfort 50 or 60 couples must be a fairly large one to allow a crowd of 100 or 120 plenty of manœuvring space in all other exercises than dancing. A seated audience in such a hall might easily number 500 without serious crowding. The prospect of panic among a crowd of 100 in a large room is far less alarming than one among a crowd of 500 met in the same room for other purposes, and obstructed by rows of chairs, and this difference may reasonably reflect itself in a less stringent control as to exits, staircases and even construction.

This fact appears to have been generally recognised, in that whereas, in many areas, licences for stage plays and cinemas have been granted from county headquarters after the most stringent examination of plans and under equally stringent examination in supervision, licences for music and dancing have been granted by the bench, under powers delegated by the county authorities. If it is rightly admitted that structural and planning requirements are not paramount considerations in the case of small halls used for small dances, the prime consideration in such cases becomes a matter of general neighbourliness and good management; matters which the local magistrates are eminently fitted to judge upon. Objections upon the score of noise or probable disorder can thus be made locally and with a minimum of time and expense to all concerned; whereas reference to a higher authority at county headquarters involves heavy expenses at all stages of the process. We understand that in at least one of the Home Counties this order has now been reversed, and all applications for music and dancing licences, however small the proposed premises may be, have now to be made to county headquarters, accompanied by detailed plans and personal attendance on the part of the applicant.

We do not suggest that this is anything but a forward step in the scheme of safeguarding the public, but we feel we should ventilate, for what they are worth, the views of a correspondent who has written to us upon this matter. He says:—

"The regulations as interpreted at the last Licensing Sessions appear to place an intolerable burden upon those concerned. Applications have to be accompanied by detailed plans, involving the applicant in a new expense from which previously he was generally absolved. Officials from county headquarters carry out an inspection of the premises before the application is heard, and generally recommend structural alterations, new locks and fastenings, alternative lighting, etc. In this small town alone, the management of the principal hotel, recently reconstructed and modernised, at which small dances have been held from time immemorial, were called upon to carry out so much expensive structural work as a condition of the granting of their licence that they were forced to withdraw their application and forgo dancing.

"Several other halls in the same town—most of them run on more or less philanthropic lines—were called upon for expensive reconstruction for which funds simply were not available. It actually appears that this town of some 20,000 inhabitants is likely to be left with not more than one hall in which a public dance can be held. Is this not bureaucracy run amok, and is it not becoming a mere travesty of the truth to describe this as a free country?"

Our correspondent is obviously interested in a double sense, and we should hesitate to sponsor his grievance as it stands, without much closer investigation. This complaint, which does not by any means stand alone, may indicate some excess of zeal in the administration of progressive legislation. We know how difficult it is for such organisations as the managements of parish halls and church houses to raise funds, especially at the present time, for the bare maintenance of their buildings, let alone for structural additions and alterations. We also know what an important part these halls play in the life of small towns and villages. Very few can be self-supporting, and the difficulties of raising funds is common to most of them. We trust, therefore, that the authorities concerned will do all in their power to administer their regulations in a gradual way, so that the people concerned may suffer as little expense as possible in their service to the public. It is our wise English sense of compromise which generally finds the happy fusion of ideal and practice, and we have no reason to suppose that such will not prevail in this case.

NOTES

Illicit Commissions.

Again and again the subject of illicit commissions has been brought forward, and so far the discussions have been futile, as Mr. William Davidson remarks in his letter which we publish this week. We are all prone to avoid disagreeable subjects, but vague suggestions of wrong doing will lead us nowhere. We all know the desire of the Institute and all reputable architects to put a stop to wrong practices, but vague generalities and pious hopes are not enough. It has always been felt how difficult it is to find justifiable evidence for definite action, but we feel it is only right to make public the letters which we publish this week.

Use of Canals.

The use of our many existing canals and the creation of others should surely be a subject for investigation, considering the many advantages which might be gained by increasing the facilities for water-borne traffic. The upkeep of roads, now we are making such widespread use of them by heavily-laden vehicles, is going to be increasingly serious, and one cannot help thinking that our anticipations of future needs should include a very definite consideration of the many advantages of water-borne traffic. The letter in *The Times*, signed W. Blair Bell, envisages the possibility of prohibiting heavy transport by road if railways and canals took a proper and possible share of transport.

Lincolnshire Churches.

The Eastern Counties have, we imagine, been less known than they ought to be by those interested in architecture as well as rural beauty, and the letter to *The Times* by Mr. Guy Dawber is a timely and welcome reminder of the many attractions to be found in our Eastern Counties. Mr. Dawber touches lightly and pleasantly on the specially interesting architectural features which they possess. Notwithstanding all that has been said and illustrated, the records of our Gothic architecture still appeal with renewed pleasure to the architect. Mr. Dawber claims that the Fenland churches have such a wealth of beautiful design and admirable craftsmanship that it forms a revelation of the beauties of the work of the Middle Ages. He instances West Walton, Walsoken, Walpole St. Peters, Fleet, Gedney, Sutterton and Swineshead as a notable few amongst the many churches to be seen. They are mostly built of Ancaster stone, which is extremely hard and durable and weathers to an exquisite silver-grey. Anyone a little doubtful as to an autumn holiday might well take a hint from Mr. Dawber's appreciations of the Fenland.

Tombstone Design.

The controversy which arose as to a certain memorial for the churchyard of Little Gaddesden shows that artistic considerations do not count for much importance with the public, for a design objected to by the church authorities was erected on land adjoining the churchyard. The use of Sicilian marble and the design of the memorial were the objections raised, but in this case the argument that he who pays the piper may call the tune seems to have prevailed.

Cathedral Music.

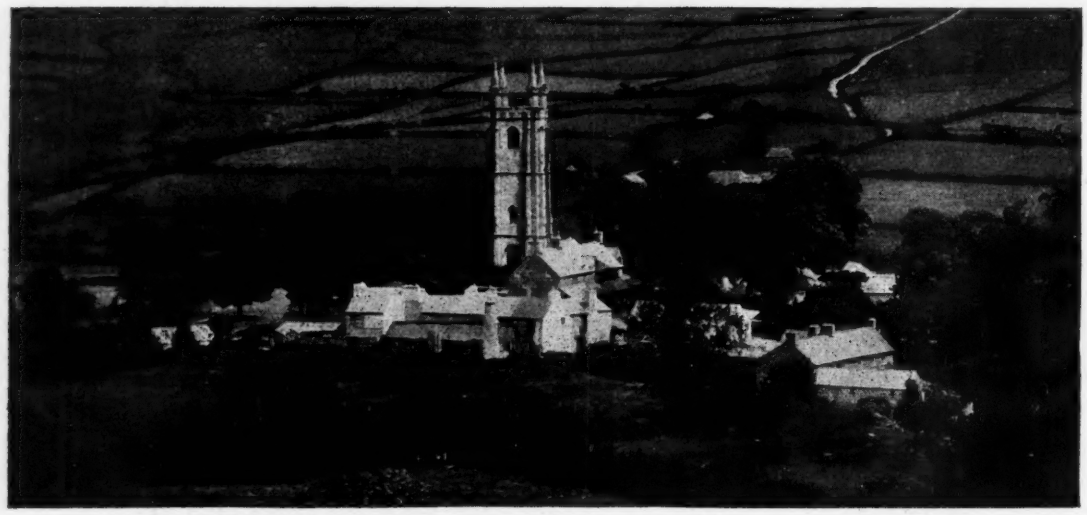
In a recent article by Sir Walford Davies in *The Times*, which followed on a discussion as to the best position for cathedral organs, Sir Walford very reasonably expressed disappointment that the discussion was sterile when viewed from the musical standpoint. The purpose of a church organ is. in Sir Walford's words, "to ensure the future of that living, promising, growing *corpus* of church music in English." The screen organ is certainly not a necessity to secure this, and the screenless St. Paul's is at least equally efficient with the screened Westminster Abbey. This being so, it would seem to be out of touch with our present needs to insist upon an appurtenance that was essentially mediæval.

Two Dangers.

We are, in Sir Walford's view, at present faced with two dangers. The extremes are represented on the one hand by the organist who rules out Vaughan Williams' *Te Deum* on the ground that it is not church music. On the other hand, we have the organist who regards Byrd as, presumably, out of date, or, at any rate, unsuitable. Sir Walford's plea is that we should drop these narrow prejudices and widen cathedral music to include all music which disposes the mind to worship. Much of the most appropriate music was not intended as church music at all. One thinks at once of Beethoven's "Thanksgiving to God on recovery from illness" from the A minor quartet, op. 132. There exists a vast store of highly intuitive music that could find its place in public worship. At the same time, both in cathedrals and churches, there should, in our view, be given increasing opportunity for using the colours of the orchestra, and so widening the musical scope and enlarging its radius of public appeal.

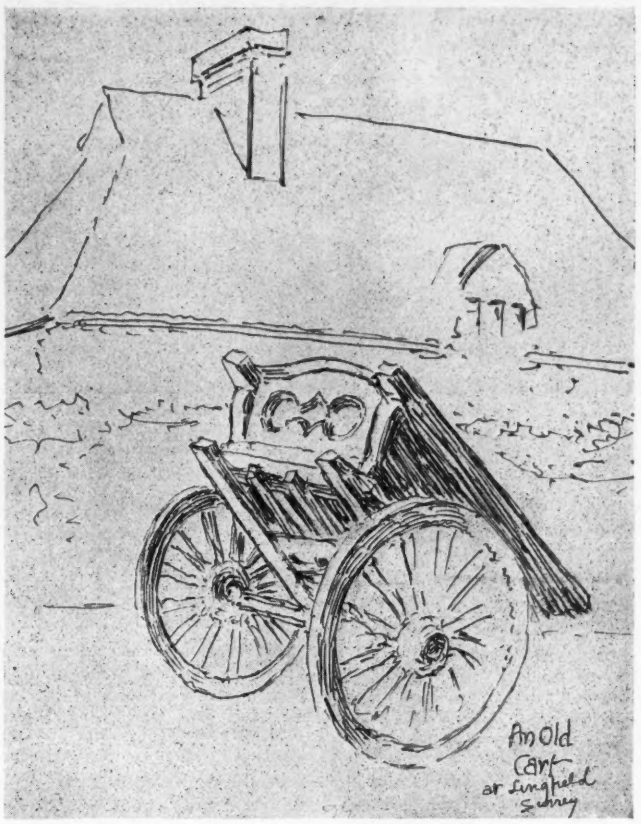
The Census, 1931, Surrey.

This volume, which covers the County of Surrey, gives practical proof of the popularity of Surrey as a residential area. The population, at April 26–27, 1931, was 1,180,878 persons, as compared with 105,857 in 1801; 541,926 in 1891; and 930,086 in 1921. In the last intercensal period there has been a rate of increase of 27 per cent., represented by an additional influx of 250,792 persons. This rate is the highest in any of the counties of England and Wales, with the exception of Middlesex (30.8 per cent.). The most prominent of the intercensal changes are those recorded against Merton and Morden U.D. and Carshalton U.D., with increases of 135 and 105 per cent. respectively. For the former increase the



Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon.

(*See page* 353.)



An Old Cart at Lingfield, Surrey.

From a sketch by Mr. T. Raffles Davison.

L.C.C. St. Helier estate is no doubt largely responsible. In two areas, Kingston-on-Thames and Wimbledon, populations have diminished, though the decrease, states the report, in the case of the latter is accounted for by the presence in 1921 of a defence force of nearly 4,000 men. The dwellings in the County now number 281,765, as compared with 198,227 in 1921, an increase of 42 per cent. The number of private families has grown by 41.3 per cent. A considerable reduction has been effected in both the numbers and proportions scheduled in the "overcrowded" category. The 5,393 private families with density of more than two persons per room scheduled in 1921, have diminished to 4,486 in 1931. Statistics of housing in administrative districts are given, and from these a full examination of conditions and changes in each area may be made.

Church Building. In all parts of this country the Church of England is busily building new churches. In the diocese of Liverpool during the last five years nearly a quarter of a million pounds have been spent on building or rebuilding 23 churches and providing 19 parish halls. On the Becontree Housing Estate of the London County Council seven churches have been built. In the diocese of St. Albans there is a scheme which includes 13 new churches and seven church halls. Chelmsford has started a scheme for the erection of three new churches. This activity is, of course, due to the growing population, especially in the south-east of England, which contains now a third of the population congested into little more than one-sixth of the total area of England and Wales.

Lower Building Society Rates. According to the *Yorkshire Post* the leading Yorkshire building societies have decided to reduce their rates of interest to borrowers from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. This will be, at present, applicable to new mortgages, though there may, it is understood, be a tendency to reduce the interest rate slightly to old borrowers. Considerable satisfaction is felt at this step in Yorkshire, as it should give a stimulus to the house building trade in that county, which has suffered, within the last few years, from a more than ordinary quietness in building.

Afforestation near the Doone Valley. Those who know and love Exmoor will hear with pleasure that the Government is stated to be in negotiation for a large tract of land at Oare, North Devon, for the purpose of an afforestation scheme. The land lies to the east of the Doone Valley, and includes an area which has been immortalised in R. D. Blackmore's novel, "Lorna Doone," to-day a celebrated beauty spot.

The London County Hall. We are reminded by the papers that the London County Hall has been 20 years in building, and though it is stated to have "some four miles of corridors" that it is not nearly large enough to accommodate all the various staffs, some of whom will have to go on working in rented offices.

Weobley, Hereford.

From a pen-and-ink sketch by Mr. W. S. Beaumont, F.R.I.B.A.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. Montague Rowell, A.I.A.A., has set up in practice at 147, Sheen-lane, East Sheen, S.W.14, and would be glad to receive trade representatives and literature, samples, etc.

Exhibition of Pastel Sketches.

An exhibition of pastel sketches by Mr. T. Raffles Davison, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., will be held, by courtesy of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, from September 5 until September 16, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All-Electric House, Birmingham.

Under the auspices of the British Electrical Development Association (Birmingham Circle), the opening of the "All-Electric House," Vicarage-road, Edgbaston, will be performed by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman J. B. Burman, J.P., on Wednesday, September 7.

R.I.B.A. Final Examination: India.

The R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India have arranged to hold the R.I.B.A. Final Examination in Bombay from November 4-12. The last day for receiving applications, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India, 43, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay, is October 4, 1932.

Islington Tavern Decoration.

The Peacock public-house at the Angel, Islington, which has been rebuilt to the designs of Messrs. Petch and Fermaud, has had the interior decorated with mural paintings. The subjects dealt with include a number of well-chosen and carefully worked-out paintings of English sports. The lunettes and panels depict racing, boxing, sculling, fencing, etc., comprehensively and skilfully. The artist is Mr. Cosmo Clark.

Fall of Stone, Westminster Abbey.

A stone ornament in the Henry VII Chapel in Westminster Abbey fell from the roof on Monday. No one was in the chapel at the time, it is understood, and no damage was done to the interior. At the conclusion of the afternoon service there was a loud crash. Startled people ran to the chapel and found that a block of stone weighing over a hundredweight had fallen from the groined roof to the floor. The stone was a cusp, and formed an unimportant part of the foliation scheme of the roof.

OBITUARY

Ernest John Gosling, F.R.I.B.A.

The death has occurred of Mr. Ernest John Gosling, F.R.I.B.A., of Gray's Inn and Mottingham, Kent, at the age of 67 years.

Mr. Gosling was born at Greenwich, and a great deal of his work was done locally, including the addition to St. Andrew's Church, Mottingham. He also carried out considerable work at Cambridge, including extensions to Messrs. Robert Sayle and Co.'s premises in St. Andrew's-street, and also the premises of Messrs. Mathew and Sons, besides several private residences. He also carried out work in the City.

W. P. Watson, R.B.A.

Mr. William Peter Watson, whose death has taken place at his home in Bosham, Chichester, was a versatile painter both in oil and water-colour, his subjects including figures and landscapes and English village life. A native of South Shields, he studied at the Art Schools, South Kensington, where he gained a scholarship and won a gold and 13 silver medals, and at Julien's Atelier in Paris. He was in charge of the evening schools of the Royal College of Art from 1882 till 1900. He had frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy, and had been a member of the Royal Society of British Artists for over 40 years.

A Cob and Thatch Farm, Dunsford.

(*See page* 353.)

COMPETITION NEWS

Proposed Hospital Construction, Tipperary.

The Tipperary (Ireland) County Board of Health invite applications by September 5 from architects with experience of hospital construction to prepare the necessary plans and specifications and supervise works to be undertaken by this Board under the Hospitals scheme.

CURRENT COMPETITIONS.

	Particulars published in "Builder."	Sending in date
Open Competition designs for new Hospital Buildings on Woodlands Estate, Scarborough, for Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary. Premiums of £300, £200 and £100. Assessor, Mr. Hubert M. Fairweather, F.R.I.B.A. Designs to the Hospital Hon. Sec., Scarborough ...	March 4	Oct. 1
Town plan for City of Stockholm. 60,000 kr. (approximately £3,000) in prizes, including first prize £1,000 approximately. Assessors include E. G. Asplund, Ragnar Ostberg, and G. L. Pepler. Programme (free), documents (on 40 kr. deposit), from Registrar, Town Planning Office, Stadhuset, Stockholm	May 27	1933 March 1,

Weobley, Hereford.

From a pen-and-ink sketch by Mr. W. S. Beaumont, F.R.I.B.A,

ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

Excellent results have so far attended the efforts which are being made for this fund by Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. Phillips Dales, F.R.I.B.A. Contributions are asked from architects, artists and others in the form of water-colours, drawings, books, etc., to be drawn for by holders of tickets to the value of 10s. each.

Each holder will be guaranteed a prize.

Amongst the gifts received are a charming water-colour of "Monaco" by the late Sir Ernest George, R.A., presented by Mr. H. Austen Hall; a water-colour by the late Sir Aston Webb, presented by Mr. M. T. Waterhouse; a fine etching by Bastien Lapage, from Mr. Murray Easton; work by A. E. Cox., R.B.A. Work of the late Alick Horsnell comes from Mr. H. A. Newton. There are contributions from Professor C. H. Reilly, Mr. P. J. Westwood, Mr. Hatchard-Smith, Mr. Percy Tubbs, Mr. J. A. Gotch, Mr. H. Austen Hall, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, Mr. J. R. Leathart, Mr. T. Raffles Davison, Lt.-Col. H. P. L. Cart de Lafontaine, Messrs. Saxon Snell and Phillips, and others. Mr. Tom Purvis, Mr. Alfred Leete and Mr. Joseph Pike have also promised contributions. Vouchers for dinner or lunch at the Criterion have been received from Mr. Edwin J. Sadgrove, and the following have kindly sent donations:—Major E. C. P. Monson, Mr. L. Keir-Hett and Mr. J. E. Yerbury.

The appeal is made to all architects and artists to send something as suggested towards the Fund, which stands to gain an appreciable sum by this means, as the entire expenses incurred are being met by Mr. H. Greville Montgomery. Contributions, which need not necessarily be personal handiwork, will be gratefully acknowledged by Mr. S. Phillips Dales, 63, High Holborn, W.C.1, or by Mr. H. Greville Montgomery, 43, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2, or by the Secretary, Architects' Unemployment Committee, R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit-street, W.1, and tickets may be purchased at any of the above addresses.

Contributions will be exhibited in the Gallery at Olympia during the Building Exhibition, September 14 to 28 next, and will be drawn for on Saturday, September 24.

The I.A.A.S. and the Building Exhibition.

We learn that spacious accommodation has been secured by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors at Olympia for the duration of the Building Exhibition, September 14-28.

At the west end of the gallery, the Association will have a large reception room, where members and others interested will find representatives of the Association glad to furnish to inquirers all particulars of the Association and its activities. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., the President of the Association, hopes to be back in England to attend the opening of the Exhibition.

CORRESPONDENCE

Architects and Alleged Illicit Commissions.

SIR,—The unqualified circumstantial allegations against architects made by Mr. Wareham Smith in his "Autobiography," as quoted fully in my letter published in *The Builder* of July 1 last, assuredly ought not to be allowed to fizzle out unanswered or treated as a fable of "the silly season" (as suggested by your correspondent, "Xavier," in last week's issue) befitting the category of the "overgrown marrow or giant gooseberry." The unjust charges made in "Spilt Ink" (Benn), published last spring, some say may be reckoned as an example of the methods of "The Yellow Press," and, therefore, best left alone as unworthy of serious attention. The status of the firm of publishers concerned must, however, be recognised, and the record of Mr. Wareham Smith in Fleet-street environs may be accepted as unique. Moreover, he did not mince matters when scandalising the architectural profession, presumably by chapter and verse.

Two months since, therefore, I wrote to Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., and herewith I enclose for publication a copy of my letter, to which no acknowledgment has reached me as yet. "Silence," they say, "is golden," but, if architects allow scandals against their integrity of this sort to pass unchallenged, the charges will be accepted as Gospel truth, and the public will conclude that the profession is fearful of risking any inquiries whatever.

MAURICE B. ADAMS,
F.R.I.B.A. (retired).

Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.4.
July 4, 1932.

Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., Publishers,
Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.

SIRS,—In *The Builder* of last Friday I made quotations from the Autobiography of Mr. Wareham Smith, which you published under the title of "Spilt Ink," alleging that architects conspire to deduct 15 per cent. on all materials and specialised appliances specified to be used on buildings upon which they are professionally employed.

It is much to be regretted that so well known a personality, with outstanding experience on the newspaper Press, should in this way defame an honourable profession, concerning which he evidently has little first-hand knowledge. He mentions his acquaintance of a fellow-journalist by reason of fifty years' long connection, adding that so long a personal service as that would require some beating, or words to that effect. May I, however, by way of introduction, mention that it so happens I held the post of editor on *The Building News* for fifty-one years, and personally ought to know intimately something about the conduct of my fellow-craftsmen, so reckon that these statements, which you have published, should be confirmed or withdrawn? Pardon me for thus addressing you, but I understood from the author's remarks that, when the volume was issued, he intended to take a long rest abroad. Consequently my letter of protest cannot reach him just now.—Your obedient servant,

MAURICE B. ADAMS,
F.R.I.B.A. (retired).

SIR,—Not only Mr. Maurice Adams, but 95 per cent. of architects, have just cause to be horrified at a gross libel on the profession.

I write with an experience of over forty years, and, as a sub-contractor, can state definitely that very few suggest commissions: from these a suitable retort gains respect, if not an order.

There is no doubt whatever that there are some architects, and their business managers, who do demand and receive commissions, and these are not altogether on the fringe of the profession, but include what should be honoured names, which are tossed to and fro by commercial representatives, and tend to besmirch what I know to be an honourable body of professional men.

The Practice Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A. could possibly do some good, but even this body has no control over outsiders.

Where they could, however, do good, is to obtain from Somerset House a list of architects who are interested in limited liability companies supplying goods and materials for the building trade, and point out to such members how they stand to be "shot at" by specifying goods from firms in which they are interested.

The numbers in the profession holding shares might even cause the R.I.B.A. to "sit up and take notice."

These investing architects have, in some instances, lost as much as 75 per cent. of their capital by the fall in prices of shares, more particularly in those of building specialities, and it would be for their own good if they cut their losses and sold out, as I am sure they would then be able to take a longer and better view of what the architectural profession should be.

SUB-CONTRACTOR.

SIR,—I have to thank "Xavier" for his further reply. So far, his "silent contempt" has been fairly audible. Now that he admits that this has been, for him, only "a joyous encounter," we cannot be expected to take him seriously.

If the public do not think that the architect "habitually robs his clients," why do they so often refrain from employing him? What they think and what is true may be, of course, two totally different things.

As "Xavier" appears to be intimate with the life and conduct of all the "grand jury," further revelations must be left for the next generation.

With apologies to you, sir, for occupying so much valuable space with this apparently futile discussion.

By the way, is Mr. Smith still alive?

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

SIR,—The statement recently made in these columns that "architects are exercising a stranglehold on industry" is nothing more than a concrete truth.

"Clerk of Works," in his recent letter, points out a minor way in which the stranglehold operates. He is advocating that architects should confine themselves to naming three specialist sub-contractors of a trade. Why? I will illustrate my point.

Messrs. Blanks are specialist sub-contractors, who have enjoyed continuous and increasing orders, without employing a traveller or advertising. Owing to the slump, they found that orders were getting scarce, and employed a traveller, and this is what has happened in a lot of cases.

The traveller calls upon a contractor, presents a card, and asks for any inquiries that will suit his trade, and is told "We don't know you, and have never heard of you. Who are you, and what work have you done?" Being satisfied when matters are explained, the contractor says, "I will place your name in front of the architect, but I don't give you much hope of anything, but look in again." The traveller does so in a few days, and is told, "The architect has never heard of you, and will not have anything to do with you, as you are not known." Why? Where is the fairness?

Now, as "Clerk of Works," and also any architect, should know, all specialist sub-contractors are called upon to replace any faulty work, free of charge, and in the case of supplying goods to the contractor only, to meet the cost of re-placing such faulty work; failing that, the whole cost of the replacing of the work is charged up to them.

Why, then, should architects confine themselves to three firms, when, by allowing all specialist sub-contractors to quote for their various trades, it would simply evolve itself in the course of time into an elimination of the firms who cannot turn out good work? It is only simple reasoning.

As far as the major part of the stranglehold is concerned, I am willing to place before "Xavier" or any other interested person sufficient evidence to show proof as to the manner in which the stranglehold is operating, through experience gained by personal contact with a great number of architects and contractors in and around London.

FAIR PLAY.

Sealed Frostproof Storage Cisterns.

SIR,—With reference to the interesting account in your last issue of Mr. Sydney A. M. Rose's invention, a short time ago a small incident was brought to my notice that is not without precedent. A plumber called in to rectify matters when water was coming through a ceiling below a storage cistern found a mouse in the overflow pipe, and many years ago another plumber related to me that he had found a frog under similar circumstances. Chokage from rubbish is not infrequent. The likelihood of such a happening may be decreased by putting in a turned-down bend on the end of the overflow pipe entering the cistern, but the desirability of doing so is debatable. It is, perhaps, better that the cistern should overflow and so make it probable that it will be cleaned out. Harding's sealed type of cistern with a float valve and air strainer was introduced many years ago; but being more expensive than an ordinary open top cistern it did not become very widely used though favourably noticed by Henry Clay, Richard H. Bew and many other writers. But as we are now more ready to enlist the help of the scientist in building matters, Mr. Rose's invention may obtain better support, at all events, I hope so.

J. R. TAYLOR.

A Customs Problem.

Major G. B. J. Athoe, Secretary, the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, in the course of a letter, writes as follows:—

"This Association has been promoting an architectural competition, which closed on September 1. Yesterday a firm of forwarding agents informed me that a parcel of 'architectural drawings' was held up by the Customs at Southampton pending the payment of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. It had been dispatched from Johannesburg, South Africa. Would I 'fill in the enclosed declaration,' etc., etc., stating, among other things, the value of the drawings? What was I to do? The conditions of the competition entailed that no competitor's name should appear on the drawings themselves, but that the name should be given in a sealed envelope accompanying the drawings. I could not, therefore, inform the forwarding agents—as they requested—who the sender was or what was the value, if any, of the drawings in order that the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty could be assessed. The position is absurd—not less absurd because, after hearing of this hold-up, I received from Pretoria a roll of architectural drawings conspicuously marked on the cylinder, 'drawings only,' which arrived in the ordinary course of post and apparently passed the Customs without question. The forwarding agents have written to their Southampton branch asking them to tell the Customs people to open the sealed envelope—if any—and seal it down again; but that again does not solve the problem of how to assess the value of an architectural drawing. Perhaps the students of the Architectural Association may care to include some such incident as I have related in their next pantomime."

Owston Church, Leicestershire.

Repair work on Owston Church, the reconstruction scheme for which was published in our issue for August 19, has now commenced, a contract having been placed with Messrs. J. and R. Agar, Syston, Leics. Mr. Alwyn R. Dent, A.R.I.B.A., 43, Bedford-row, W.C.1, is the architect in charge.

ARCHITECTS AND THE "SLUMP"

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

By "OBSERVER."

STATISTICS are proverbially misleading, and the figures, showing the number of fully qualified architects known to be unemployed at the present moment, would, if known, still fail to convey the extent of the unemployment. While some of our leading architects have a good deal of work in hand, it is not possible to tabulate those principals or assistants who are only partially employed. During such periods it is the younger men and the less established firms who suffer most, and, in the effort to buttress the prestige that is so important an asset to professional "goodwill," much hardship and often debt is carried, while the sufferer stoically conceals the tension in the background. Were one confident that definitely better times were ahead, one might feel that the best, if not the only, counsel was to tighten belts and carry on; but we have surely reached that crisis, so familiar in financial circles, when a change in direction and possibly liquidation must be faced. Liquidation, for our purpose, means not reduction of capital but reduction of personnel. Can the profession carry its present complement? How far, if at all, should future recruiting be limited? Clearly action in this direction should not be considered until we are quite sure that every endeavour has been made to explore the possibilities of increasing the range of work.

Even in normal times architects generally, especially those who do not inherit a share in an established practice, find it difficult to secure enough work; but, as against this, there is always the feeling that were a fair share of the building design that is carried out by unqualified persons to be extended to those who are, the situation would be enormously, if not entirely, relieved. At the moment, however, the shortage of work has reached a stage that calls for consideration on more than one front, and a programme of action should be considered if architects, as a body, are to save their members from the effects of prolonged unemployment.

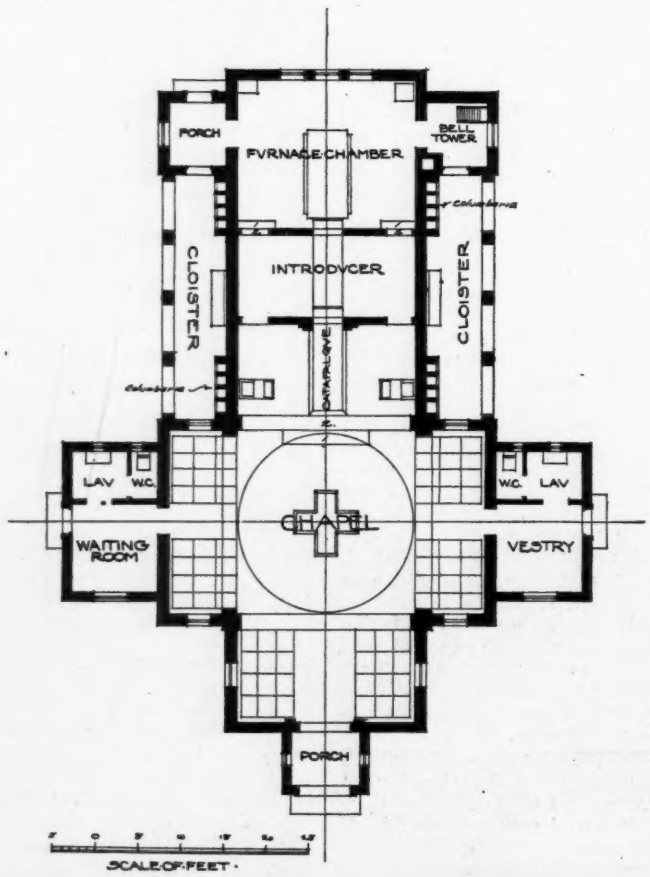
As a first step those architects who are doing well should be urged to keep up all the staff that they can employ, and this, we believe, many are doing. Firms who contribute handsomely to architectural charities naturally run their own offices on as short a staff as is consistent with efficiency. At this juncture wise spending is a better virtue than sterile thrift, and there could be no nobler gesture of *esprit de corps* than to keep a comrade in work. Clearly there is not much scope for relief on these lines. Doubtless the R.I.B.A. Employment Committee is exploring all avenues of possible employment, and the following suggestions may, perhaps, have been considered; but they are thrown out for what they may be worth.

Hitherto the suggested plans for co-operation between builder and architect have not borne the fruit that was hoped for by the friends of both parties; far more determined efforts are required, more persuasion, more workable opportunities. Architects need not only base their claims of value on better designs; they have more extensive knowledge and experience in the use of new methods of construction and of new materials. This point has been well introduced in *The Builder's* discussion on the desirability of employing an architect on small work. But although the architect may feel justly that he would earn his keep in a co-operative scheme, the vast majority of builders have still to be persuaded to agree with him. Such persuasion cannot reasonably be left to individual architects to expound, but a determined committee could approach the subject from various angles. Hitherto the official representatives of the builders have shown a real sympathy with the Institute, but it is one thing to meet around a table in London and another thing to obtain personal contact with builders in the country and provincial towns. To establish a reasonable scale of emolument is good; but to get this contact working is more difficult and more important. The formation of local sub-committees and panels of architects willing to co-operate might be established, and in suitable districts local town planning enthusiasts could lend their aid. To this end propaganda, printed, written and spoken, should not be spared; builders sometimes quote the excuse that it is not they, but the public, who insist on bad taste. This is only a little of the whole truth, and public taste is swinging rapidly in the direction of better things. The bad taste villa of twenty years ago will not sell so easily in another ten years, and its upkeep will be immensely heavier than that of its simpler modern descendant. The existence of an architect in the background would greatly help to back up those builders who declare that they prefer better things, but cannot afford to supply them. The fallacy that employing an architect means spending more money on ornament is exploded. Everyone knows he likes less ornament; his taste, indeed, is dangerously severe. Only judicious propaganda, widely applied, will convince those who should employ skilled advice of the economy and wisdom of the action.

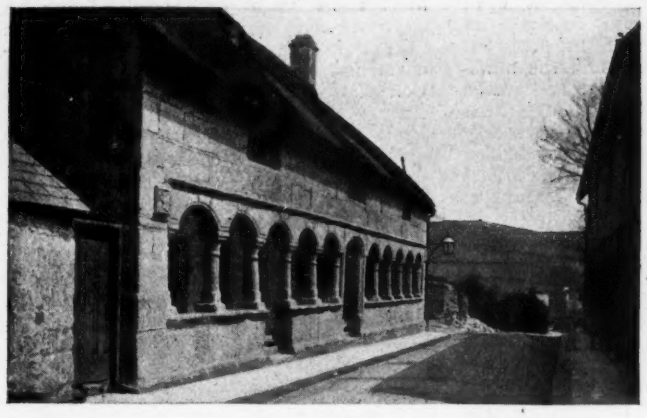
If our sub-committees are to be busy persuading commercial builders that the employment of an architect pays, they will have at least an equally arduous task in overcoming the private person who knows his own mind, the factory owner who fancies an engineer, the local authority with its own special surveyor. Curiously enough, the public, when it does indulge in an architect, gives different reasons for the idiosyncrasy: sometimes a client will call in an engineer or builder for constructive repair, but an architect for decoration; another will ask the architect to see to the bath drain, taking care that his instructions do not interfere with the commercial decorator's colour-scheme. To these ends judicious propaganda will sometimes prepare the way for a more frontal attack. The tact and humour of the Design in Industry "Cautionary Guides," followed by the home-made effort in Carlisle, provide models for the future. It may be objected that propaganda costs money, but if conducted by local committees the outlay should be amply repaid by the return. Many underworked architects would welcome a small remuneration for effective articles and cartoons, if it were offered by a propaganda committee; even the dramatic ability of the architectural schools might be mobilised for propaganda film work. These ideas may appear far fetched, but the need behind is vital, and one suggestion often provokes a better one.

While the campaign for stimulating more general work is far the most important task, yet facilities might well be encouraged to give temporary employment, even if not definitely architectural employment, to younger men. Better design of goods in form, presentation, and wrappers is essential if Britain is to recapture her share of the world's trade. The poster artist has abundantly proved his worth, but there is still scope for more skilled design, ranging from the cheapest pottery to the decoration of the newest liners. The peculiar quality of an architectural training gives special eligibility to those who have been through the course, and were a panel formed of young men and women prepared to take part- or whole-time work as designers or craftworkers, there should be a response, to the mutual advantage of trader and graduate.

Hitherto, the architectural schools have claimed that they can always place their pupils who have qualified with satisfaction. Is this still the case? While such results continue, no one can argue that these schools should limit their numbers, but one cannot ignore the criticism that the profession may become too popular, even in normal times. It is for this reason that many well-wishers of the schools would be glad of the assurance that those in charge intend to put the need of the profession before the temptation of maintaining their own numbers at maximum strength. The schools may justly plead that better times will call for more architects, that the supply of trained men must not be let down, that every other profession is overcrowded; yet the apprehension is not quite stilled. The consciousness of stress and hardship is too obvious to be slurred over, and it is the personal duty of everyone who values the well-being of his calling to take heed and consider both the cure and prevention of future distress.



New Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Reading. (*See page* 354).



Almshouses in granite (1637) at Moretonhampstead.

Countess Wear.

THE DEVON SURVEY

Of all the varied activities undertaken under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Rural England, a premier place may surely be given to the volume just issued on "Devon: Its Coast, Moors and Rivers," by Mr. W. Harding Thompson, F.R.I.B.A., for it combines admirable large-scale maps with a large number of interesting photographs of specially notable examples of scenery. The beautiful moors in our country will surely be preserved unspoilt for an indefinite time, for they lay largely outside the chance of industrial development, and Dartmoor is one of the most beautiful of all. But with the coast lines of such a county there is need of much vigilant observation and care for the developments which are almost inevitable.

There is apparently still a steady migration from the purely agricultural areas to the outskirts of the larger towns. Our seaside resorts have been especially unfortunate in the character of their growth, and have lacked most seriously any careful control over the way in which roads and buildings have been constructed without any wise control and plan. The erection of utilitarian and commonplace buildings has been allowed to interfere with the general amenity, and no proper thought has been given to the segregation of various types of buildings. Outside one of our seaside resorts small cottages have been allowed to spoil the beauty of a well-known headland. As the land was privately owned, there seems to have been no means of preventing the land being made to yield profits, to the great detriment of the natural beauty. Unless some way can be found to control and direct the rights of private ownership this haphazard building is going to disfigure the surroundings of many towns. It is obvious that there are limits to which local authorities can go in preserving local amenities short of a wholesale purchase of land. It remains, then, to find some way of collaborating with owners of land to procure some agreement for the general good.

The county of Devon is fortunate in having a coastline of remarkable beauty, but the agencies at work for providing cheap houses and improving transport are steadily increasing the difficulties in preserving natural beauty and encouraging proper town-planning design. As Mr. Thompson observes, the problem of improving seaside resorts can hardly be solved by autocratic restrictions as to design and materials of buildings. Local town-planning is a matter of great importance, and if it comes to be generally adopted and its enforcement secured we shall reap a great reward in the future. As an instance of the importance of design and plan we have the site for gasworks between Torquay and Paignton, where for lack of prescience and design the sea-front of Devon's finest bay has to suffer. Amongst methods of preservation are the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts of 1926 and 1931 for the construction of rural dwellings. Under these Acts a subsidy can be obtained for the improvement and enlargement of old and beautiful cottages on condition that they are let at reasonable rents to rural workers only.

There are numerous suggestions in this book for methods of preservation. The South Devon regional planning scheme is properly constituted under the Act, and the whole area dealt with is approximately 416,220 acres. The suggestions for the future occupy a considerable space in Mr. Thompson's book and are valuable. A delightful preface by the Hon. Sir John W. Fortescue, adds to the interest of the volume. Few would begrudge the guinea for this charming and instructive book, which is published by the University of London Press, 10 and 11, Warwick-lane.

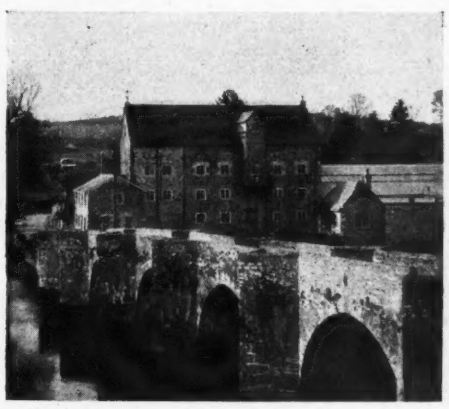
"THE BUILDER" DEBATE.

LIV.—LOCAL ARCHITECTS AND HOUSES.

Sir,—"Positive" makes out a good case for his argument, and has the advantage of being superficially so right that it is likely he will have behind him a majority of opinion which looks no deeper than the surface of things.

This limiting of work to the architect of the locality seems a very reasonable demand, but it cannot stand any severe test when it is examined at close quarters. The just employment of an architect must depend entirely upon the talents and business capabilities of the architect himself, and his talents and capabilities must always be measured by his capacity for grasping the elements of a problem or situation wherever it may meet him, and for his ability to take the necessary action. These considerations take the matter entirely out of the "parish" field: and merit must be sought, not where it may possibly be found, but where it certainly will be found.

This is the argument in general against "Positive's" case; but even the detailed arguments he puts forward in support will hold very little water. First, there is the suggestion that the local architect understands best the local methods and materials. Surely any architect worth his salt would study his district before attempting to settle the way to build in it · and the suggestion that he may order expensive tiles and facing bricks to be imported into the districts where there are good cheap local products may be the sort of ill-advised action of any inexperienced architect whether local or foreign, and the sort of thing no architect of sense or knowledge would dream of doing if he were controlling a job at the other end of the earth. Then "Positive" puts forward the mutual knowledge of local architects and builders one of another. It is unfortunate for him that he has furnished me in his own words with equally strong arguments against this knowledge necessarily working to the better control of the job. He quotes the old saying that "a prophet is without honour in his own country," and refers to "the glamour" surrounding a strange personality. My experience has been that a builder is on his best behaviour, in nine cases out of ten, when he has to serve under a stranger. With the well-known local man he knows just how far he can go, just how he may more easily flatter, and just the sort of things his townsmen will look for and which overlook. If he is inclined to "play a game" with him he is in the position of a card player who can see his opponent's hand reflected in a mirror.



Staverton Bridge, and Mill.

With regard to supervision, it will surely be agreed that the visit planned in advance is one planned to make the best use of the time. The builder will be ready with his list of queries to set the job going, and the architect will have studied his specification and come prepared to take all necessary particulars to set his drawing office going. Casual supervision may catch an occasional rat, but it undoubtedly makes for imperfect and casual control in which the frayed edges of the job are picked up only with difficulty.

With regard to expenses, surely the expenses of twenty local visits mount up to an amount approaching those of two or three visits from a distance; and no doubt the local architect recovers these in the same way as his foreign brother. That argument does not bear looking at. You cannot claim an advantage out of the number of extra visits which local practice permits and ignore the expense of them; and in any case the proportion of these expenses is a small part of the bill which cannot be allowed to turn the scale one way or another.

I am not debating under a new motion "That architects from a distance should be employed for houses," but am merely denying the rights of the motion that has been tabled. The man who proposes to build a house will not study the map for choice of architect, but will choose the architect he believes to have the best talent, the best business capacity and the personality best suited to work in sympathy with his own. And that choice will come regardless of district and of all but the foregoing considerations.

Negative.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

New Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Reading.

This building has been designed for the dual purpose of the usual cemetery burial services and for cremations. When the cemetery burials are taking place a movable bier is placed in the central space under the dome, whereas for cremations the coffin is, of course, placed on the catafalque whence it slides through to the introducer chamber and finally into the furnace. One of the more unusual features of the design is the " camouflaging " of the flue from the gas furnace in the angle of the bell tower. This flue is taken up and brought over into the centre of the cupola of tower and has an open wrought iron " urn " at the top, for the extract of fumes which are at this distance invisible. Columbaria are provided at each end of the cloisters, the centre wall space being reserved for memorial tablets. A Garden of Remembrance, to the architect's design, has been laid out round the chapel. A vestry and waiting-room for relations or friends with lavatory accommodation is provided, and the chapel has seats for 72 persons. The interior is finished a soft dove-grey colour, the dome and spandrils, sun ornament over catafalque being in broken white with pilasters, panelling and urn, etc., in grey oak. The floor here is of Hopton Wood marble in black and white squares, and elsewhere of polished Jarrah wood block. The exterior walls are built of Collier's 2 in. brindle hand-made bricks with orange-red dressings and Portland stone cornice, band and plinth, the roofs are covered with Collier's "Lombardic " pantiles, and the dome and cupola to tower are covered with cast lead. The open urn finial to tower is wrought iron and the cross above dome is of " Staybright " steel. The windows are specially made Crittall's metal windows, and all external doors are of teak. The general contractors for the work were Messrs. Collier and Catley, of St. Mary's Butts, Reading, who also executed the joinery, panelling, etc. The quantity surveyors were Messrs. Henry Cooper and Sons, of Reading, and the architect was Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., of London and Marlow.

The following were amongst the sub-contractors :—Tiling, Ames and Finnis; metal windows, Crittalls; cast lead work, Pope; wood carving, Fenton; stonework, Jones and Son; steelwork, David Rowell and Co.; plaster internal dome, etc., E. and A. T. Bradford; sanitary fittings, Shanks and Co.; electric wiring, Arthur Cozens; cross and urn, the Birmingham Guild; door furniture, Hope and Sons; bell, Gillett and Johnston; stone urn carving, G. and A. Brown; and gas furnace, etc., John F. Askam, of Birmingham. The furnishings were by Heelas.

New Town Halls and Library, Leith.

When Leith was incorporated in Edinburgh the City Council undertook to build Town Halls and a Central Library. A fine site was secured in Ferry-road. To secure the best arrangement and design of the buildings it was decided to have an architectural competition, and Sir George Washington Brown, P.R.S.A., was appointed assessor. Many notable Scottish and English architects competed, and Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., of Bolton, were awarded the first premium and appointed architects to carry out the work. The buildings have now been completed and were formally opened on July 20 by the Right Hon. Sir Thomas B. Whitson, LL.D., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. They consist of large and small halls, a library and caretaker's house so disposed on the site that the halls, situated on the portion farthest from Ferry-road, are approached by a private carriageway semi-circular on plan. The library adjoins the road, and is a separate detached building with the main entrance central in front; revolving doors lead into a spacious vestibule, on one side of which is the reference library, on the other the news-room, the latter having also a separate entrance. The lending library is semi-circular in plan, arranged for open access to all the books, with central staff control giving oversight of all the premises. Between the reference library and the news-room and lending library there are screen walls with wide openings glazed to ensure quiet for the readers as well as to give easy control. Staff accommodation is provided on the lower floor. On the corner of the site is the caretaker's house, forming a feature of the main front and giving effective oversight and convenient for inquiries in connection with the use of the halls. The latter are approached by the private road and are so situated as to permit large numbers of people to arrive and leave by motor or on foot or to wait in queues under cover in safety and comfort and without interfering with the traffic of the main road. For the large hall there are spacious porches leading into circular porticos with a fine loggia between, which not only forms an interesting architectural feature, but gives shelter to those waiting for entrance or to get their motors on leaving, thus avoiding congestion at the doorways. There is a spacious entrance hall with cloakrooms adjoining, and a circular crush hall from which the grand staircase leads to the gallery floor level. Round the large hall is a wide corridor. On the ground floor there is seating accommodation for 917 people in tip-up chairs with accommodation for 273 in the balcony and 252 in the gallery, a total of 1,442, while the platform provides seating for 230, the space being available for a full chorus and orchestra in addition, making 1,672 seats in all. For both singing and speaking the hall is extremely good, with very satisfactory hearing in every part. Facilities for giving stage plays and cinematograph performances are included. The small hall accommodates 490 people and has a stage at the end with retiring-rooms, which make it available for smaller meetings or musical performances. Internally, the halls, with their curved ceilings and refined architectural character, have a striking appearance. Ample natural lighting is provided so as to enable them to be used by day as well as in the evening. Heating and ventilation have received careful attention and are arranged upon the most modern lines. Free from ornamentation, but dignified and interesting both in outline and detail, the group of buildings will form a striking feature in the district and will be worthy of their important purpose.

The quantity surveyors are Messrs. Darge and Brechin, F.F.S., of Edinburgh, and the Clerk of Works Mr. T. Grieve, of Edinburgh. Following is the list of contractors :—W. Gerard and Sons, excavator, mason, brick and reinforced concrete works; A. Currie and Sons, Ltd., carpenter, joiner and ironmonger works; W. G. Walker and Sons, Ltd., asphalt work; A. S. Wright and Co., Ltd., glazier work; Hutton Bros., plumber work; J. Armstrong and Sons, slater works, Redpath, Brown and Co., Ltd., structural steelwork; J. and J. Johnston, plaster work; Kennedy, Stark and Co., electric lighting and power, etc.; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating and ventilating; the Darney Quarry Co., Ltd., stone; Craighall Cast Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; T. Beattie, modelling and stone carving; Richard Hill and Co., Ltd., reinforcements for concrete; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete work; James Gibbons, Ltd., steel windows; J. and R. Howie, Ltd., sanitary fittings; David King and Sons, Ltd., wrought and cast iron work; A. M. Macdougall and Son, wood block flooring; Francis Morton, junr., and Co., spring installation to floor of small hall; Scott, Morton and Tynecastle Co., Ltd., revolving doors; Westmorland Green Slate Quarries, Ltd., slates; Carron Company, grates and mantels in hallkeeper's house; Charles Henshaw, bronze work; Harvey, Gordon and Campbell, furniture and ironmongery; Allan and Sons, Ltd., floor tiling; W. and T. Scott, painter work; Andrew Squair and Son, french polishing; J. and T. Scott, furnishings and fittings for library; Libraco, Ltd., card cabinets in library; the General Electric Co., Ltd., fittings in main and small halls; John Bryden and Sons, hand power service lift; the Birmingham Guild, Ltd., bronze enamelled letters for library; Morison and Co., seatings, stage curtains, furnishings and fittings for large and small halls; Kershaw Projector Company, fire shutters for cinema operating room; and J. Ritchie and Son, electric clock.

Restaurant, Soho-square.

We illustrate the entrance to a restaurant in Soho-square, designed by Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A. A feature of the design is a small marquise. The colour scheme is in greens and gold.

" The Cairne," South Godstone, Surrey.

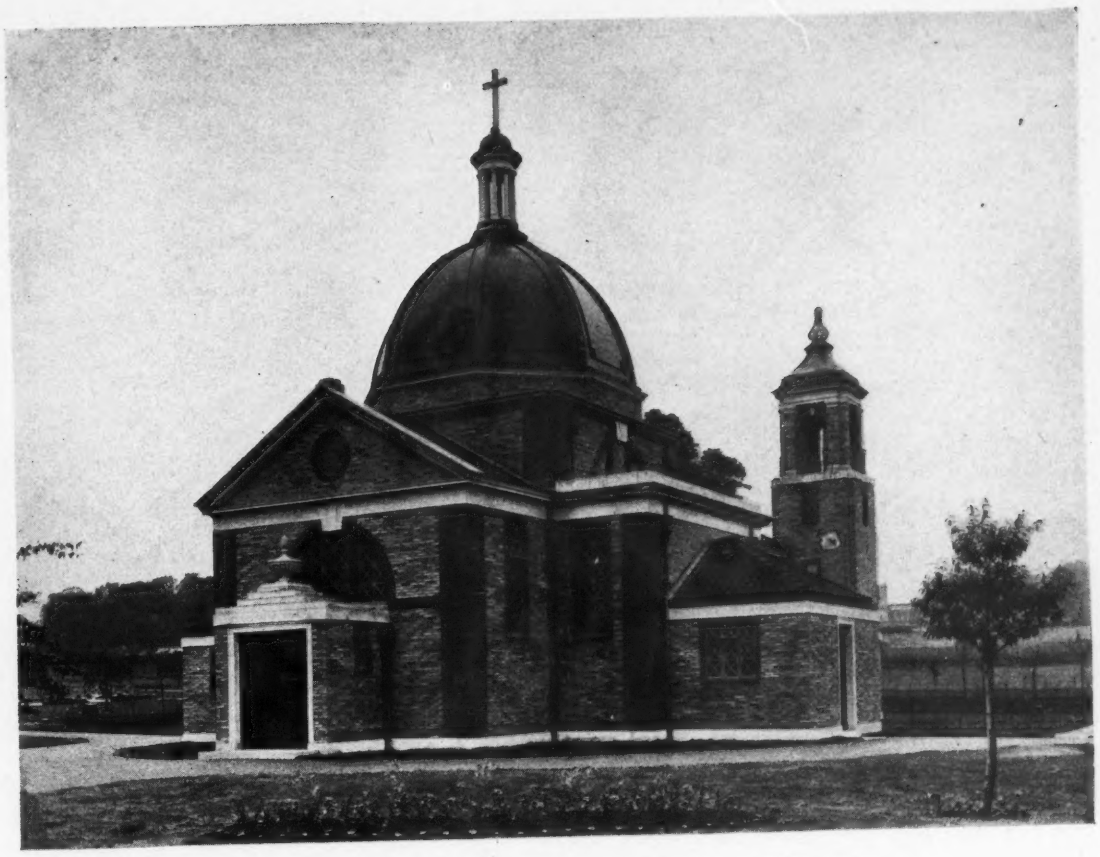
This house was originally designed as a symmetrical cottage, as is shown by the original plan, and was later nearly doubled in size. The exterior of the house is finished in multi-coloured grey bricks, which have a considerable amount of red in them, and dark red sand-faced tiles. The woodwork is painted white. The house now consists of two large living-rooms, three bedrooms fitted with lavatory basins, two bathrooms and the usual offices. The house commands a glorious view of the Downs. The architects were Messrs. Allen and Potter, F.R.I.B.A., 11, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2. The contractors were Messrs. P. Wornham and Son, Redhill, and the dining-room oak panelling was made by the Oak Fitment Co., Lingfield.

Newdigate-street School, Crewe.

This school, for the Crewe T.C., occupies a site of some 3¾ acres in extent at Newdigate-street. The site has an average lateral gradient of 1 in 17. The building is essentially of the single story quadrangular type, adapted to meet the conditions of the sloping site, that is to say, placed with the direction of length parallel to the contours of the site and having the width reduced to a minimum. A second story is arranged over the east end of the building, including the senior girls' and senior boys' entrances. Accommodation has been provided for 1,040 scholars, 320 senior boys, 320 senior girls, and a junior mixed department of 400 scholars. At the present time, however, the school will be used entirely for senior boys and girls. The building includes 18 classrooms, four science rooms, four arts and crafts rooms, two assembly halls, together with cloak-rooms, lavatories, head teachers' rooms and staff rooms, libraries, store and stock rooms, conveniences, cycle sheds, etc.

Externally, the building is faced in red pressed Accrington bricks with stone-faced terra cotta dressings and generally having red pressed Ruabon brick flat arches over window openings and a tiled roof in multi-coloured "Rosemary" tiles. To give character to the north and south elevations along the long line of classrooms, a feature has been made of the openings through the classroom wings giving access to the playgrounds and quadrangle. The wall surfaces are lined to a height of 3 ft. 3 in. with faience tiling, the tiles being 12 in. long by 9 in. deep, each room in the separate departments being of a different colour. The walls above the dados, and the ceilings throughout, are finished with hard plaster executed in two coats, the wall surfaces between picture rail and dado rail being finished in a stippled water paint. The floors of the entrance halls, vestibules, lavatories, cloak-rooms, corridors. and landings are finished in terrazzo divided into about 3 ft. squares with ebonite strips. The remainder are finished with wood-block flooring, those in the classrooms being of Burmese Rangoon teak, and the remainder of European oak. Each of the class and special subject rooms is cross-ventilated. The building is warmed on the low-pressure hot-water system, and the building is electric lighted throughout. The quadrangle is surrounded by a veranda having a roof formed with heavy reinforced glass and patent glazing bars carried on artificial stone columns. The contract

(*Continued on page* 373.)



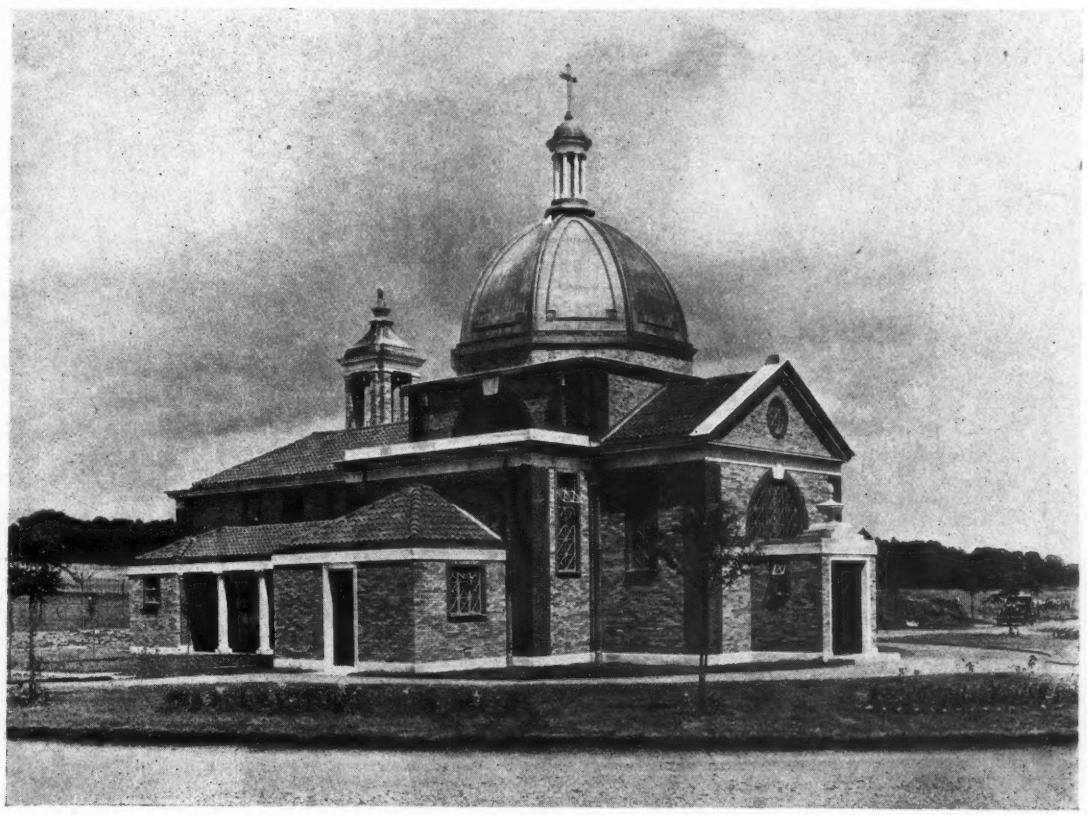
View showing the Main Entrance and Vestry Entrance

View showing Bell-Tower and One Cloister.

New Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Reading.

Mr. G. Berkeley Wills, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

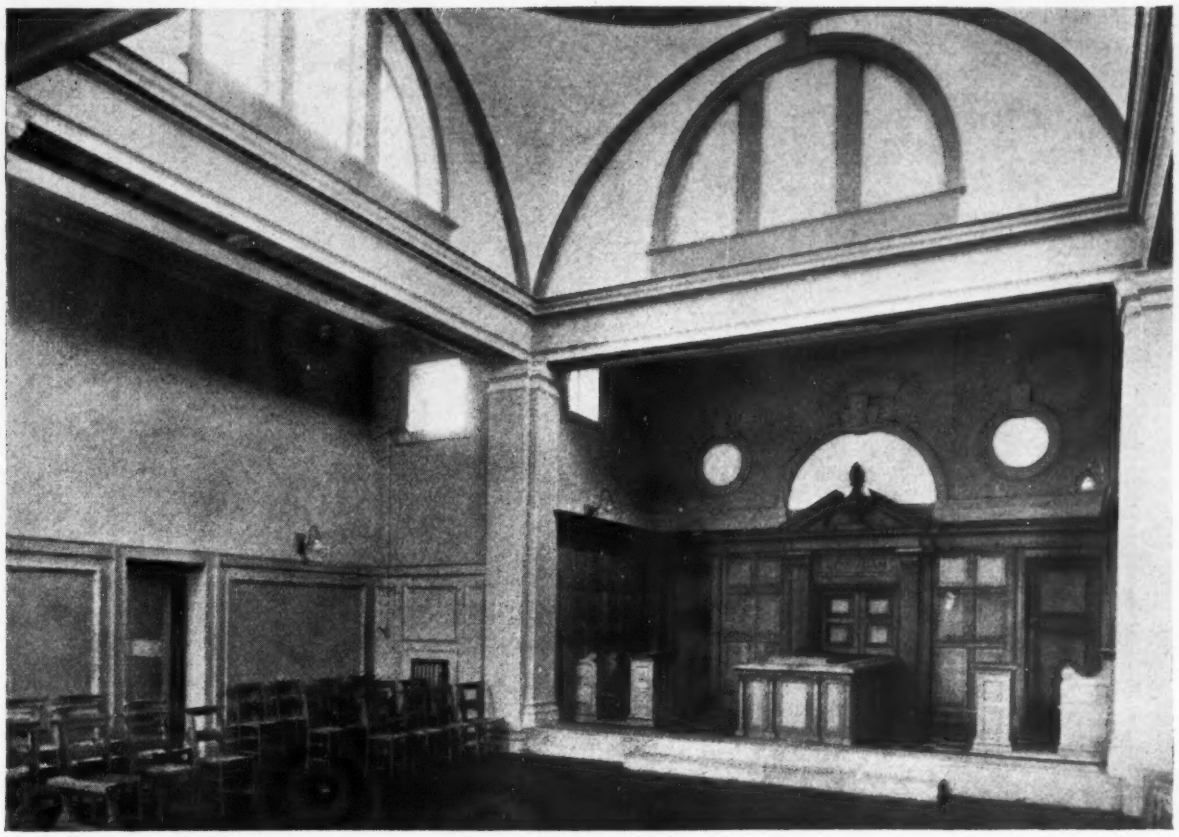
THE MAIN ELEVATION.



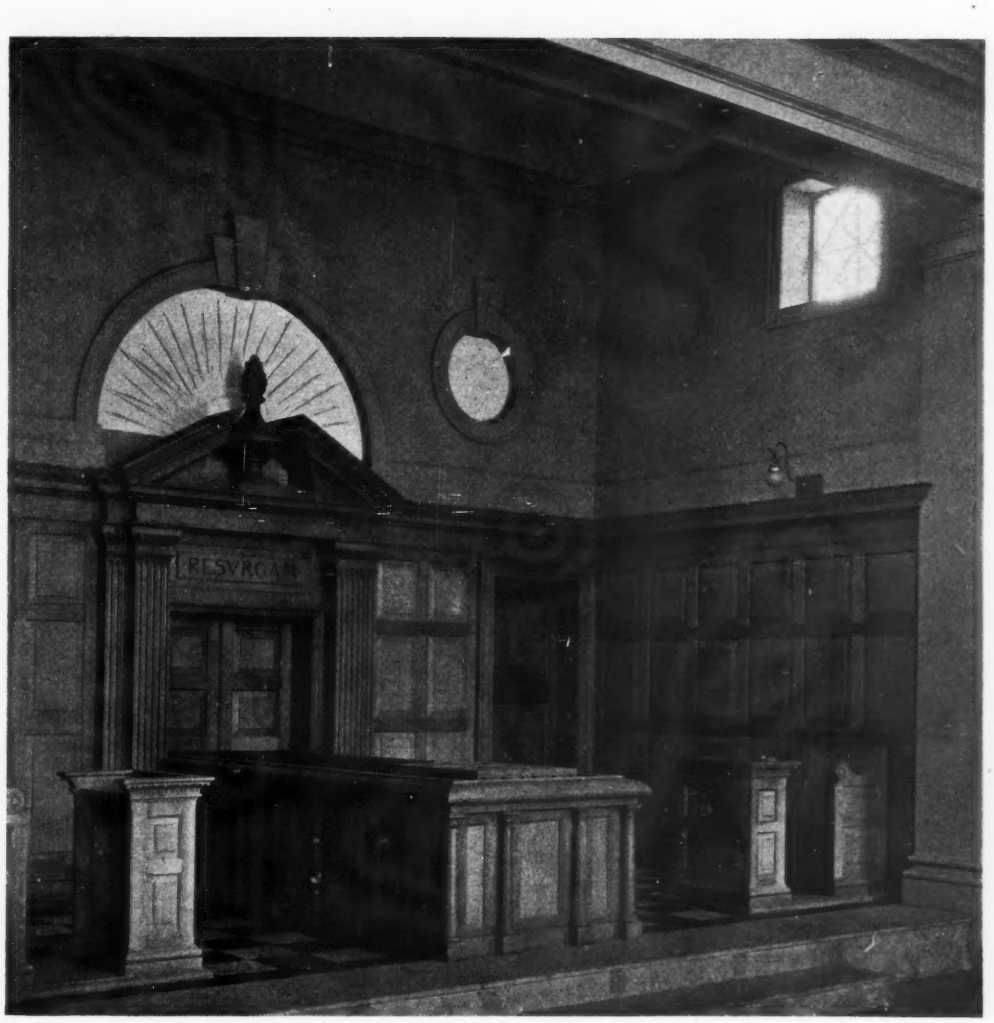
VIEW SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE AND WAITING-ROOM ENTRANCE.

New Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Reading.

MR. G. BERKELEY WILLS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



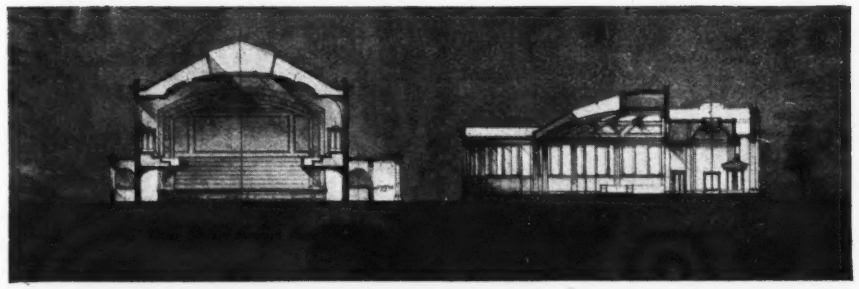
VIEW OF CHAPEL.

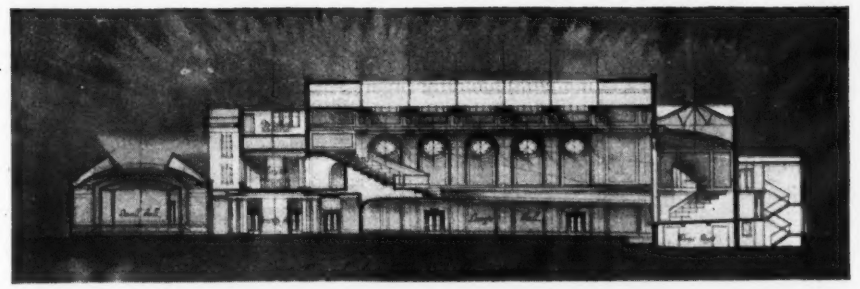


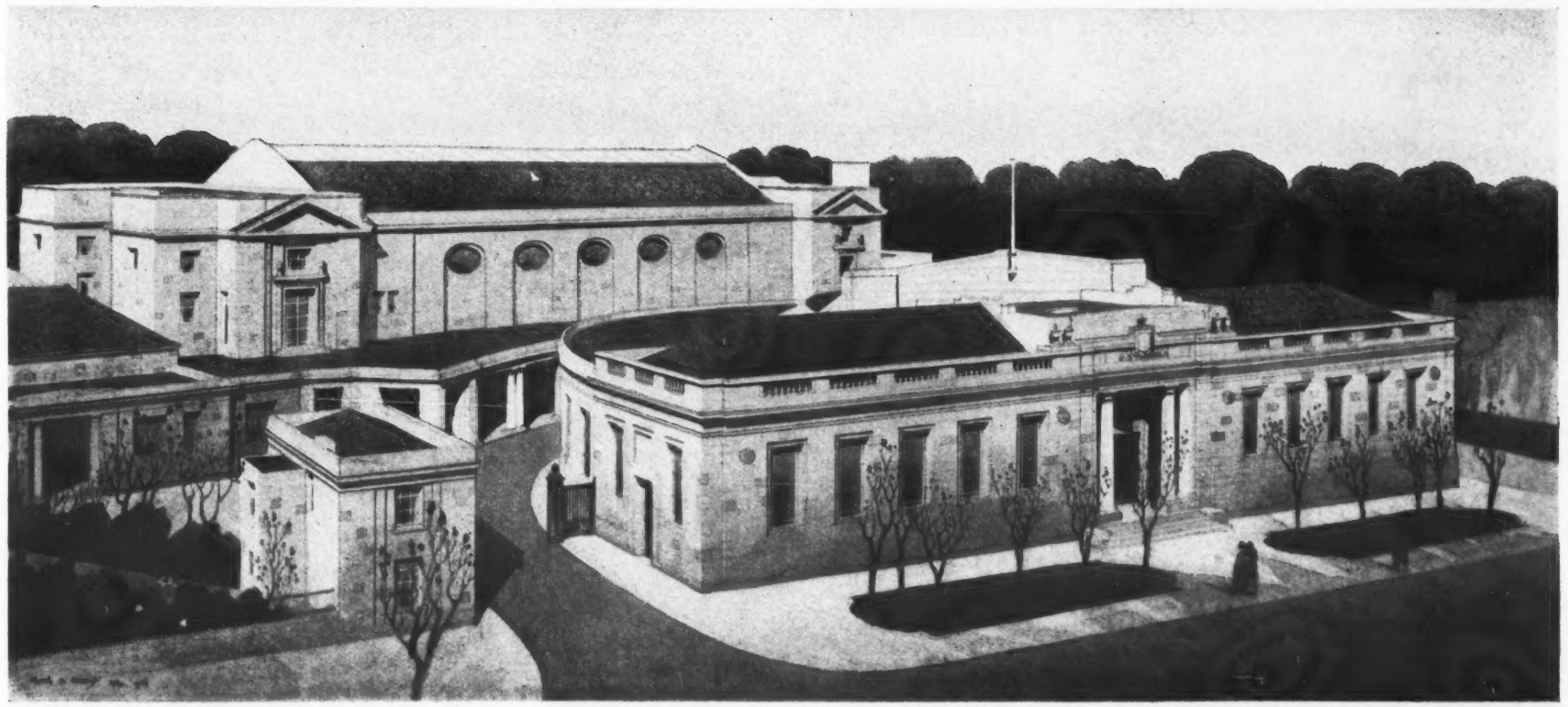
THE CATAFALQUE.

New Cemetery Chapel and Crematorium, Reading.

MR. G. BERKELEY WILLS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

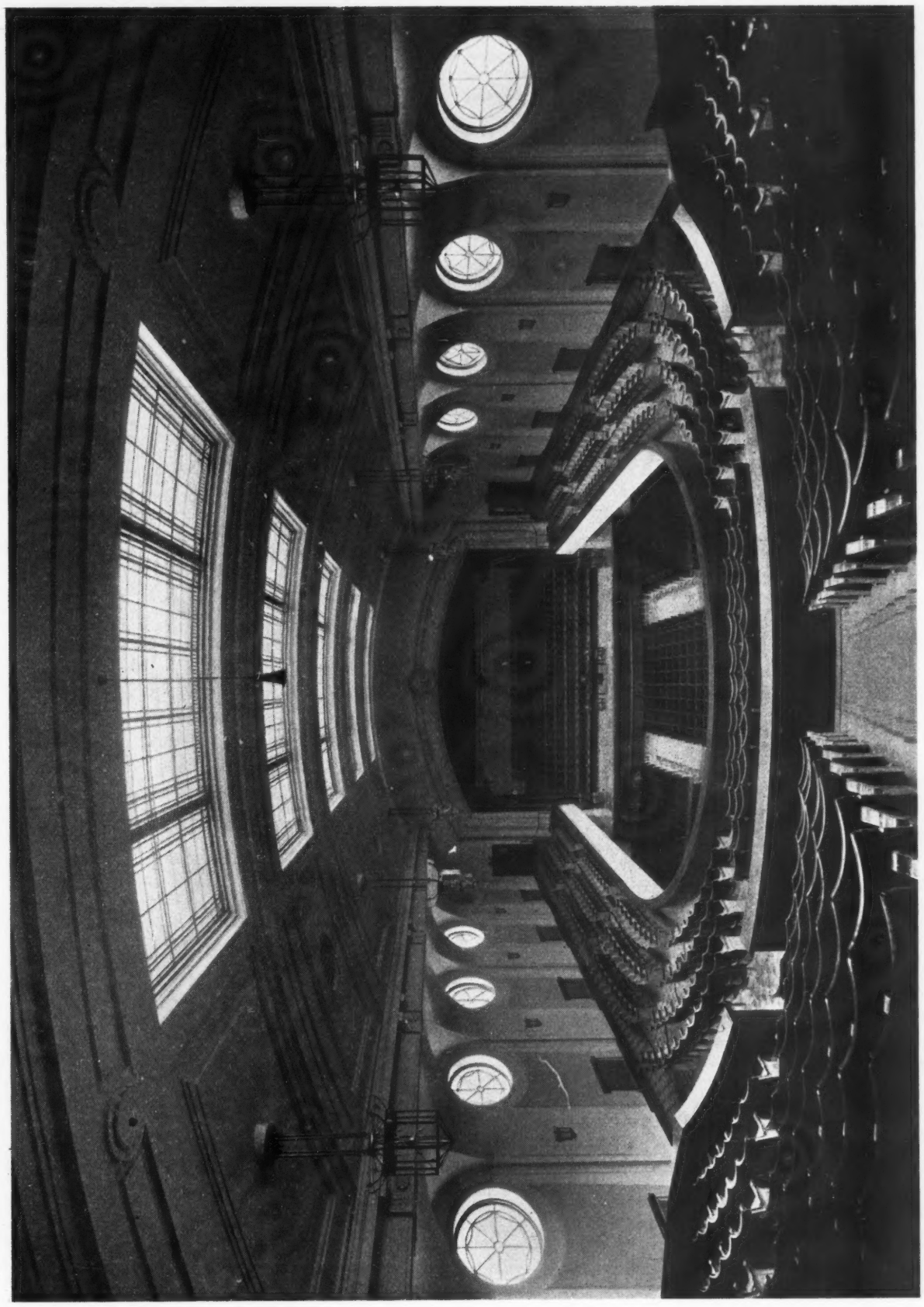






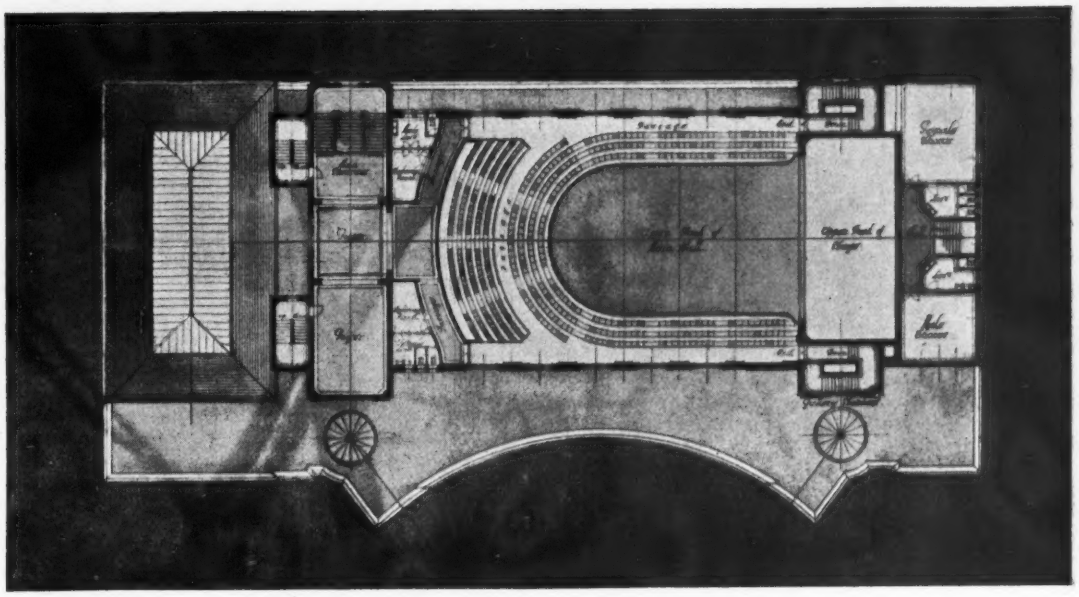
The New Town Hall and Library, Leith.

MESSRS. BRADSHAW GASS AND HOPE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

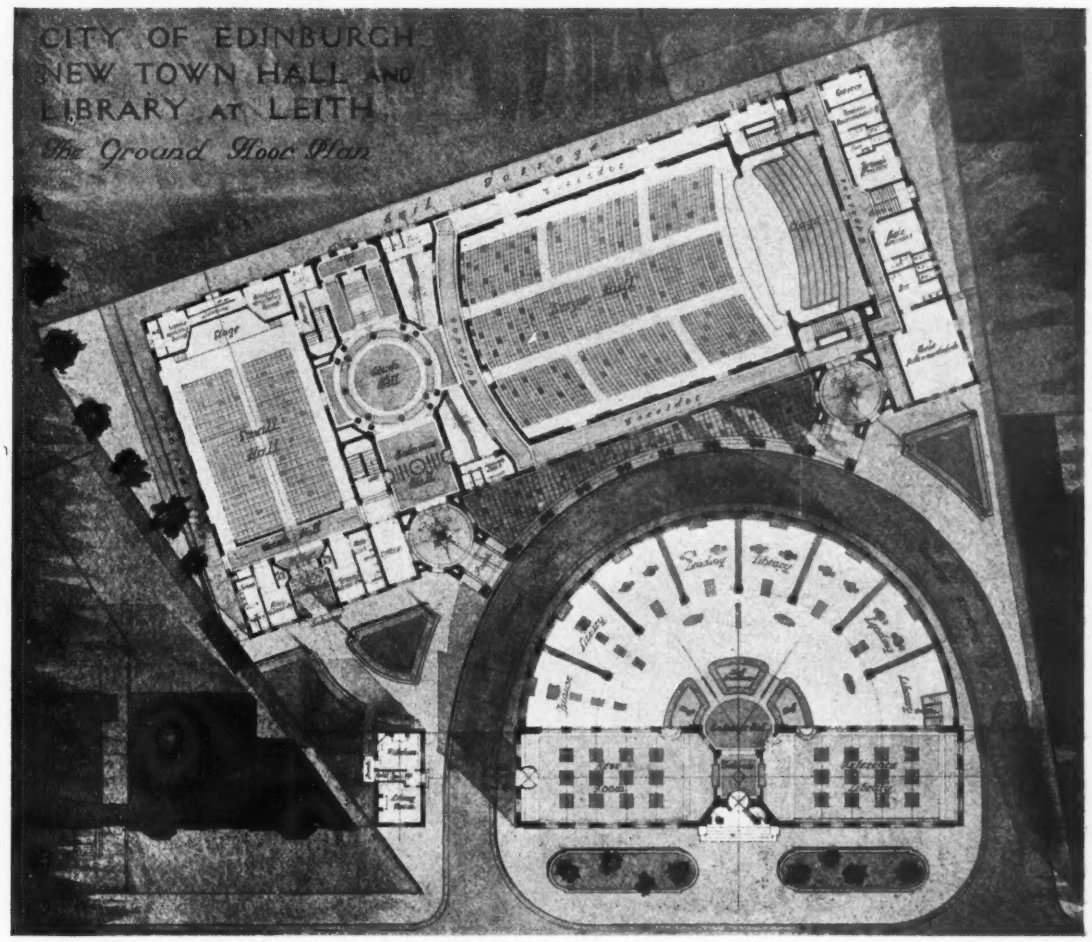


The New Town Hall and Library, Leith : the Main Hall, from the back of the Gallery.

MESSRS. BRADSHAW GASS AND HOPE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



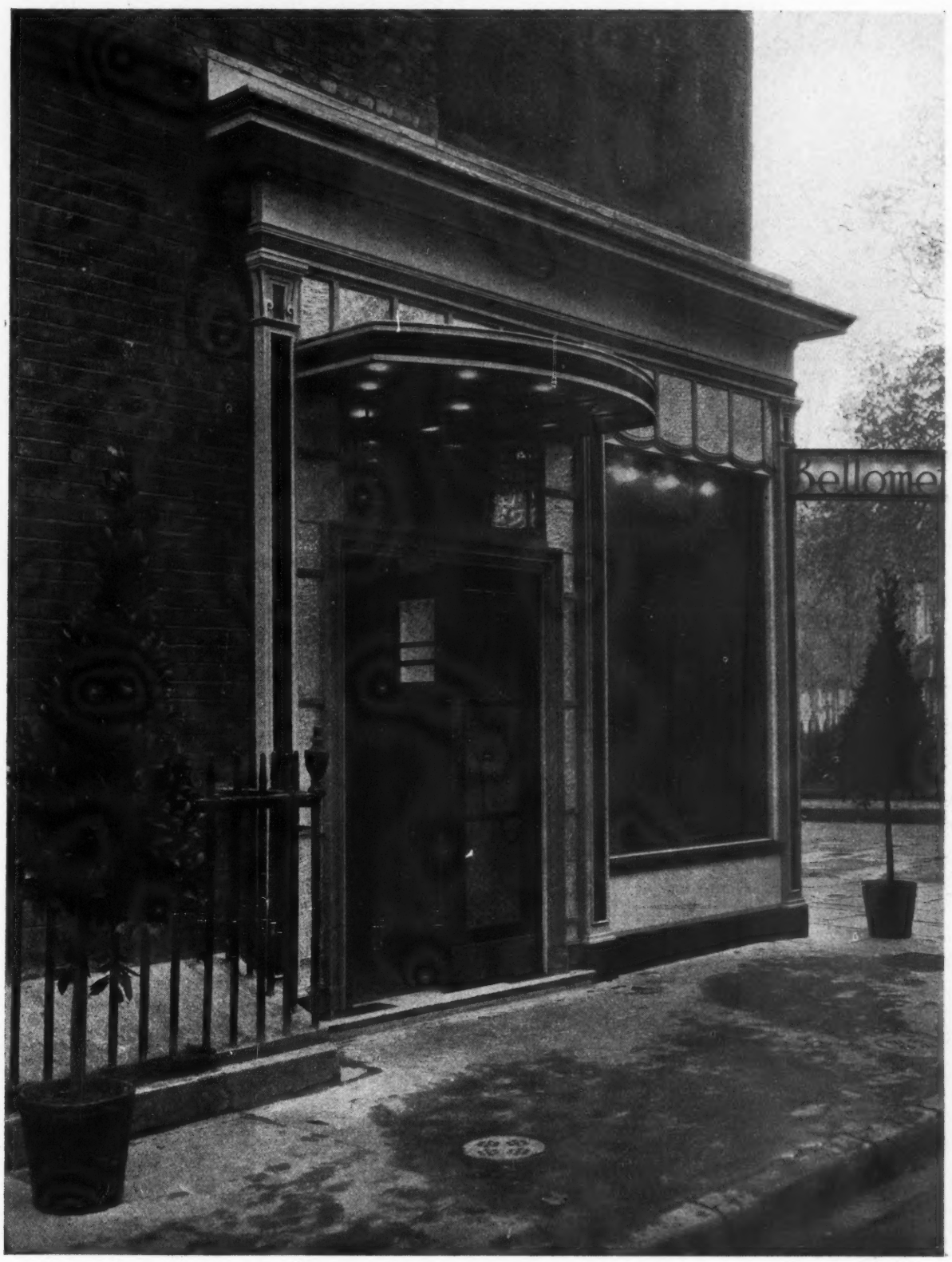
THE GALLERY PLAN OF THE MAIN HALL.



THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

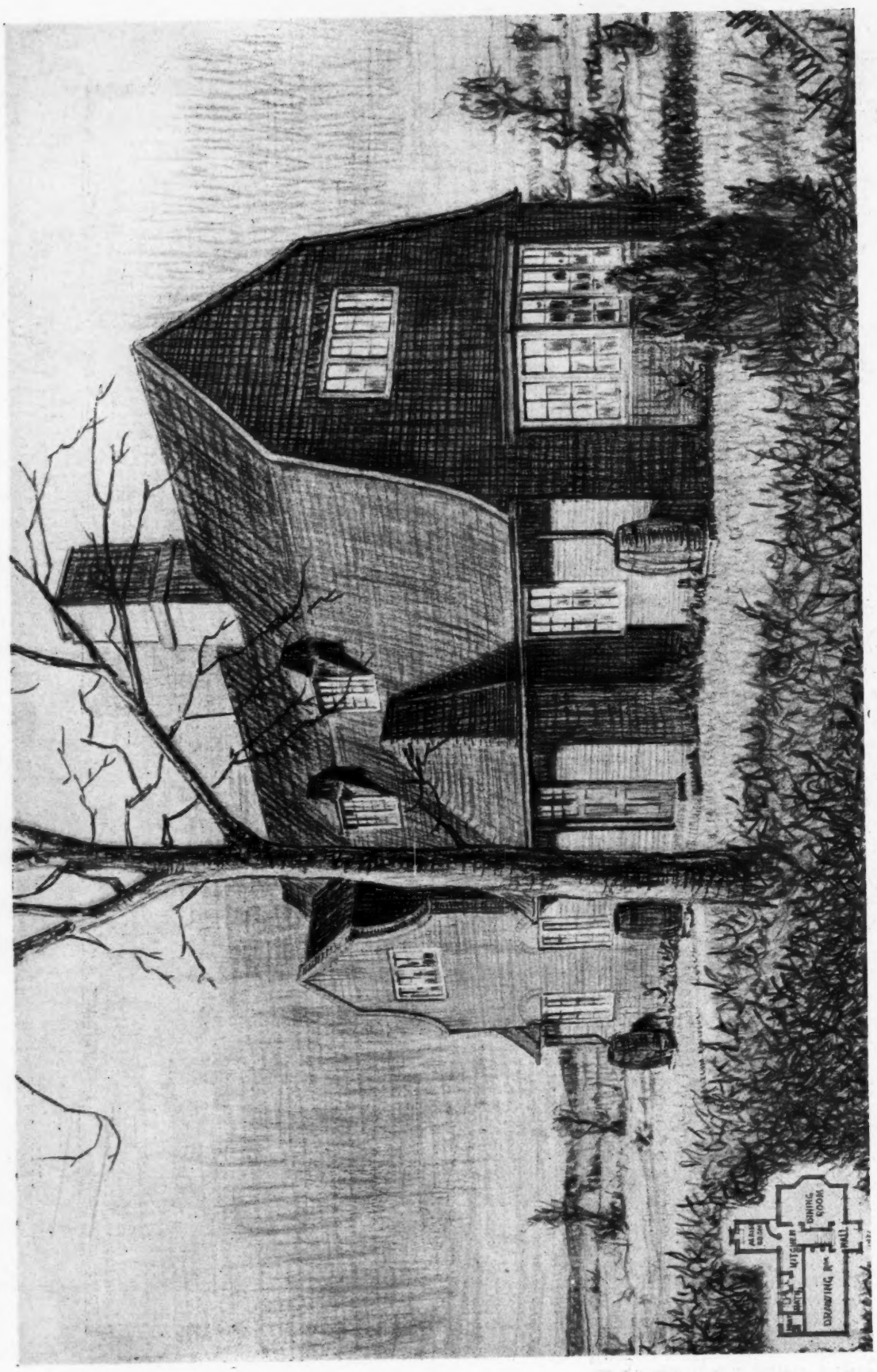
The New Town Hall and Library, Leith.

MESSRS. BRADSHAW GASS AND HOPE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



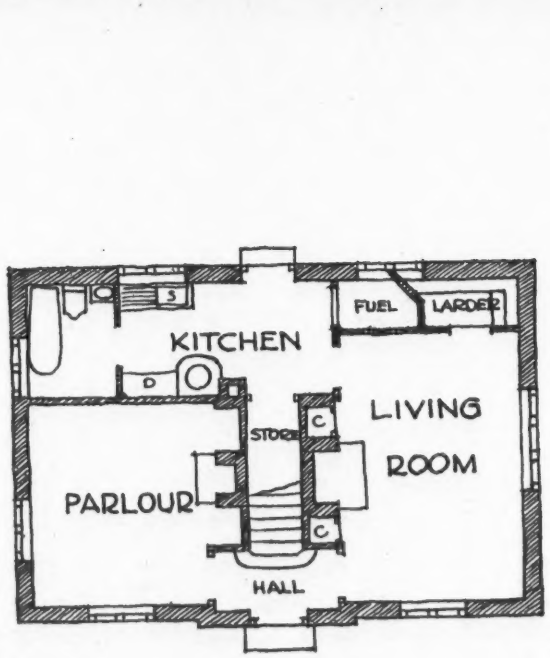
A Restaurant in Soho Square, W.

MR. G. GREY WORNUM, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

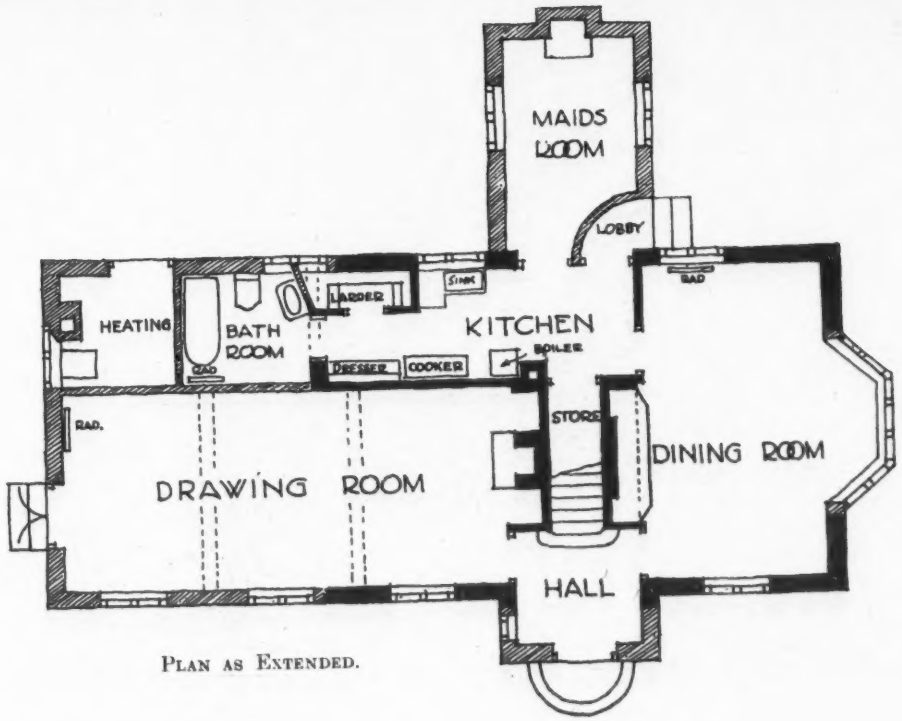


House at South Godstone, Surrey.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND POTTER, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.



ORIGINAL PLAN.



PLAN AS EXTENDED.

House at South Godstone, Surrey.

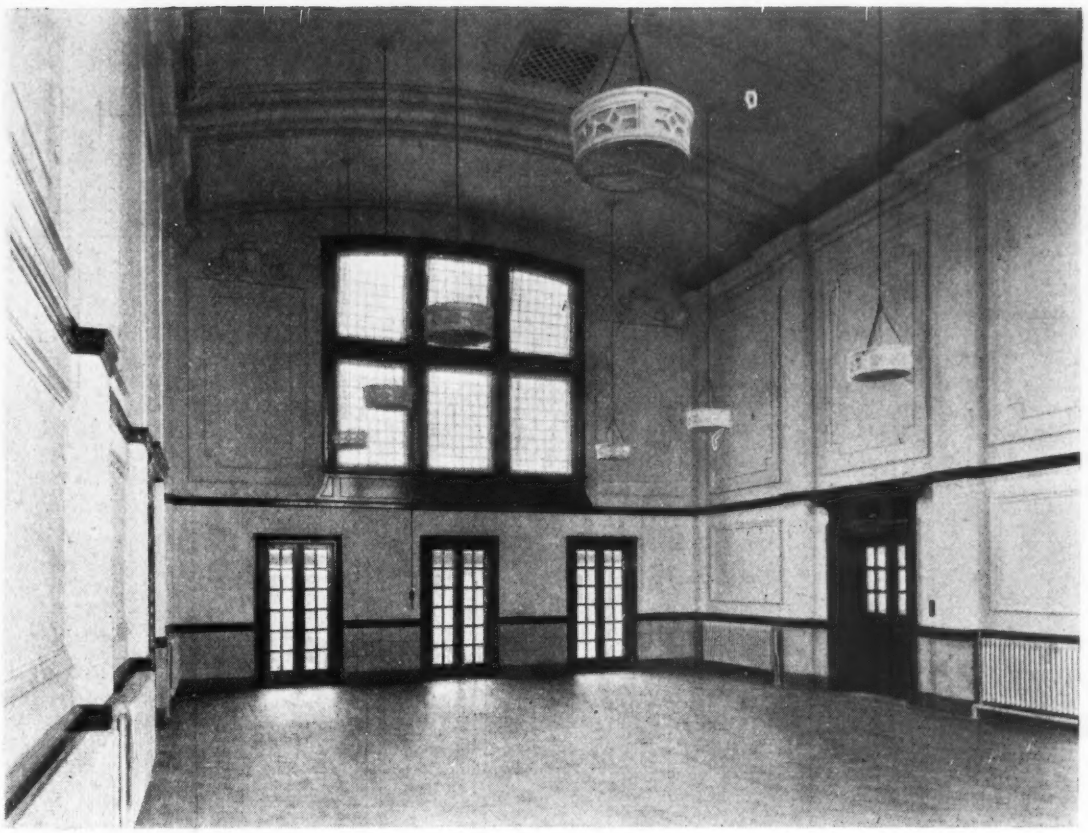
MESSRS. ALLEN AND POTTER, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

THE QUADRANGLE, SHOWING LAWNS.

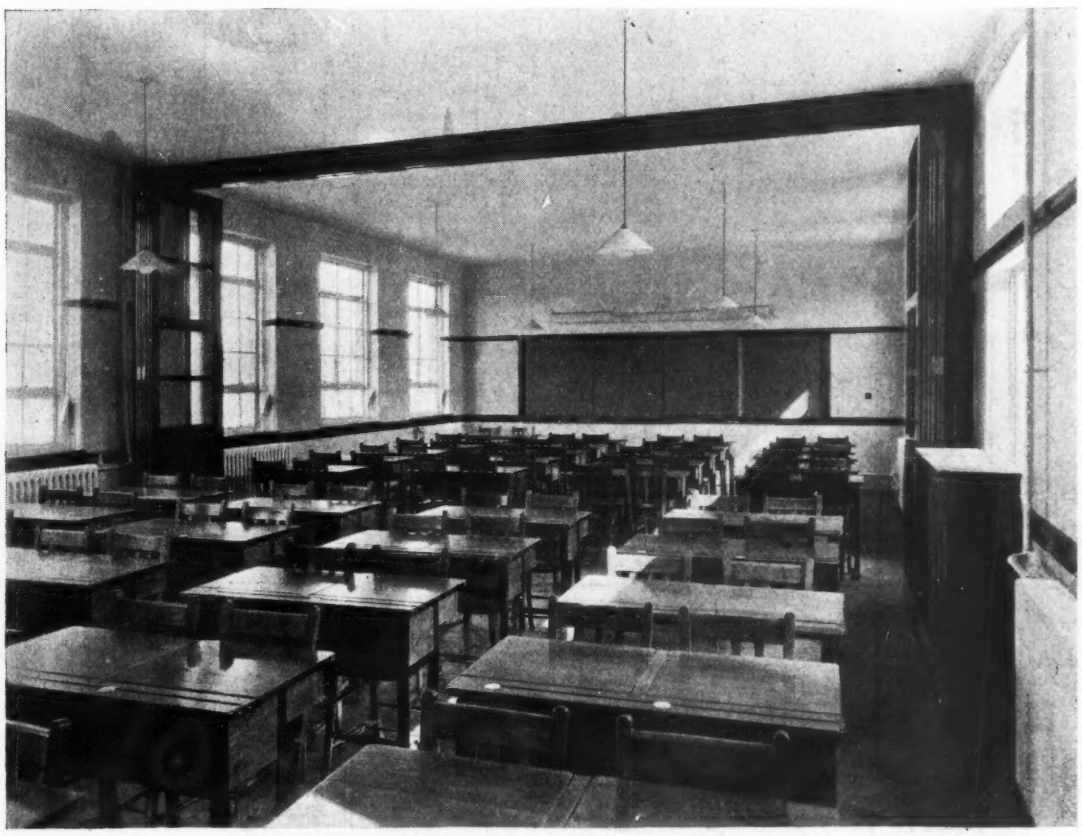
THE EAST FRONT.

New Council School, Newdigate Street, Crewe.

MR. LEONARD REEVES, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.



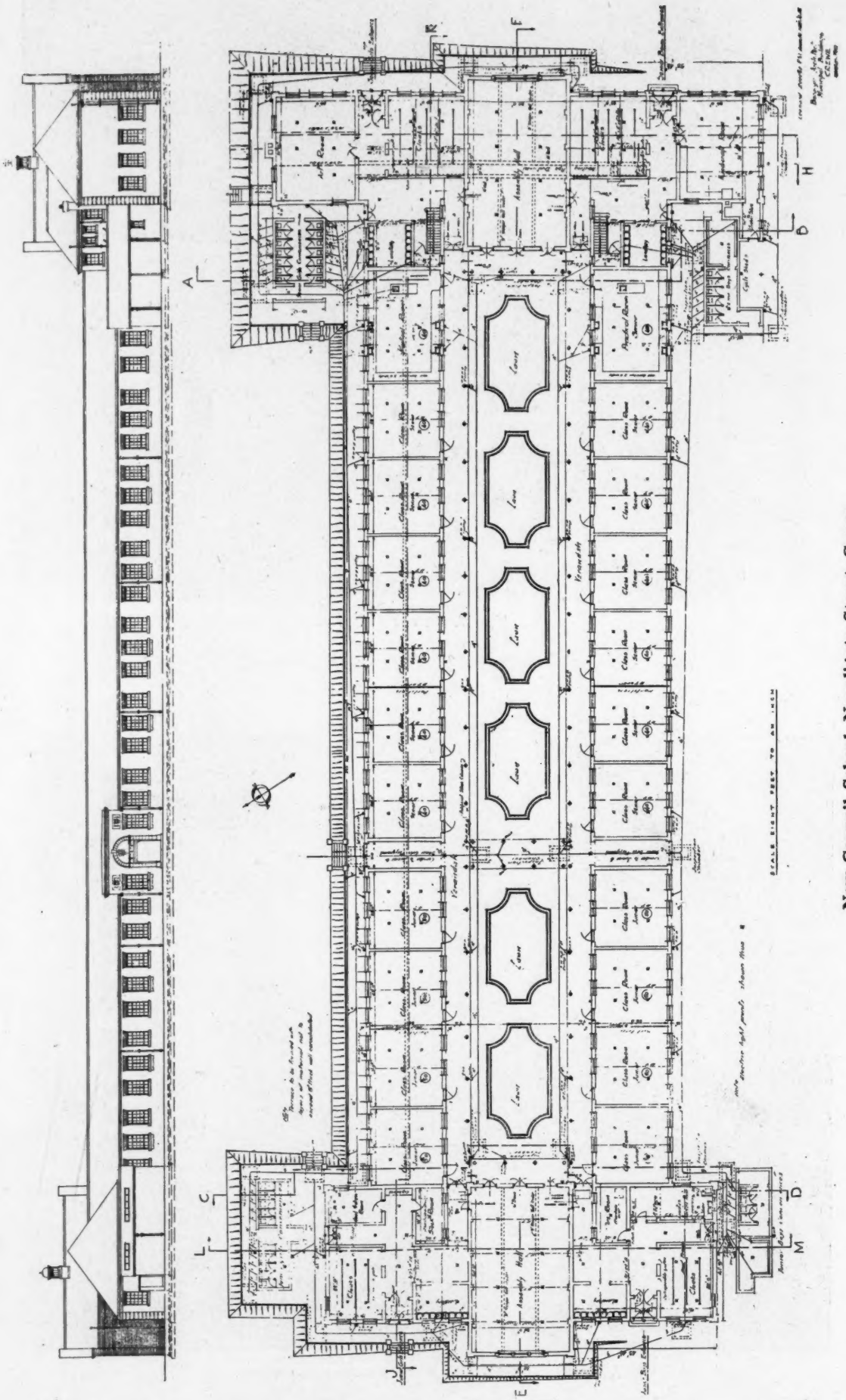
THE ASSEMBLY HALL.



A TYPICAL CLASSROOM, WITH FOLDING PARTITION.

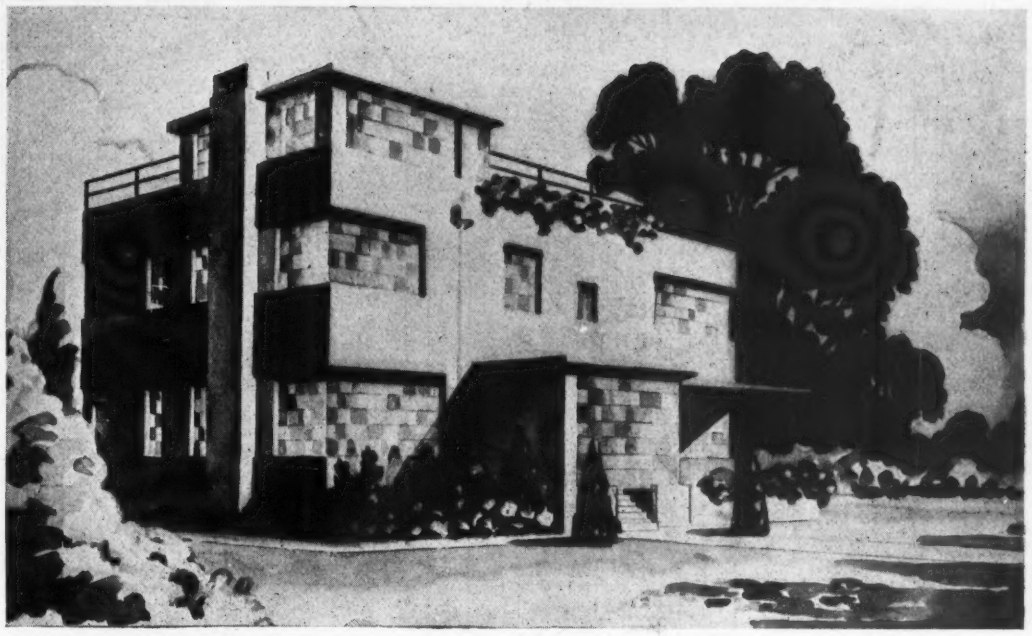
New Council School, Newdigate Street, Crewe.

MR. LEONARD REEVES, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

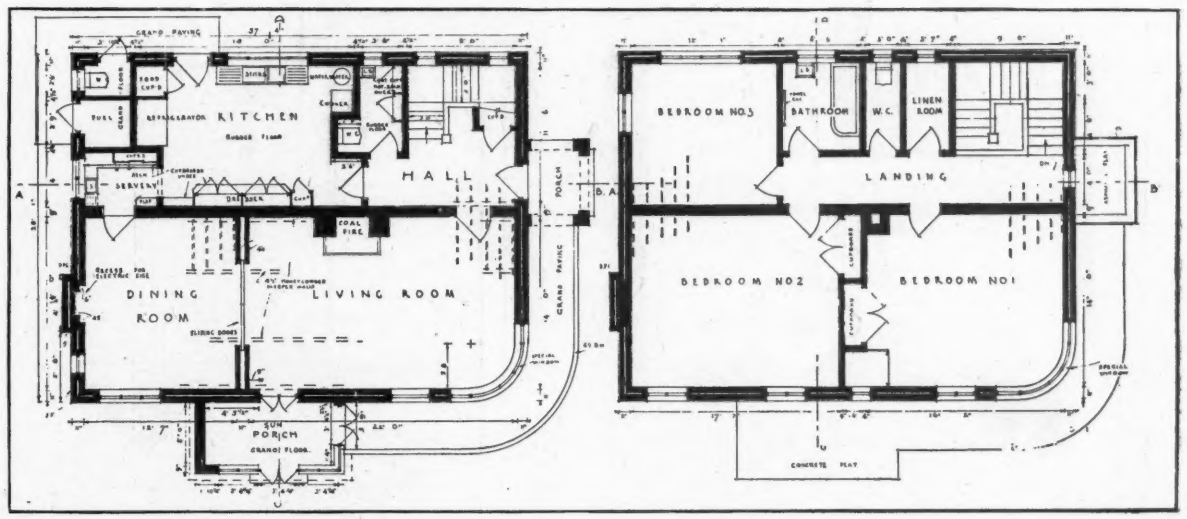


New Council School, Newdigate Street, Crewe.

Mr. Leonard Reeves, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.



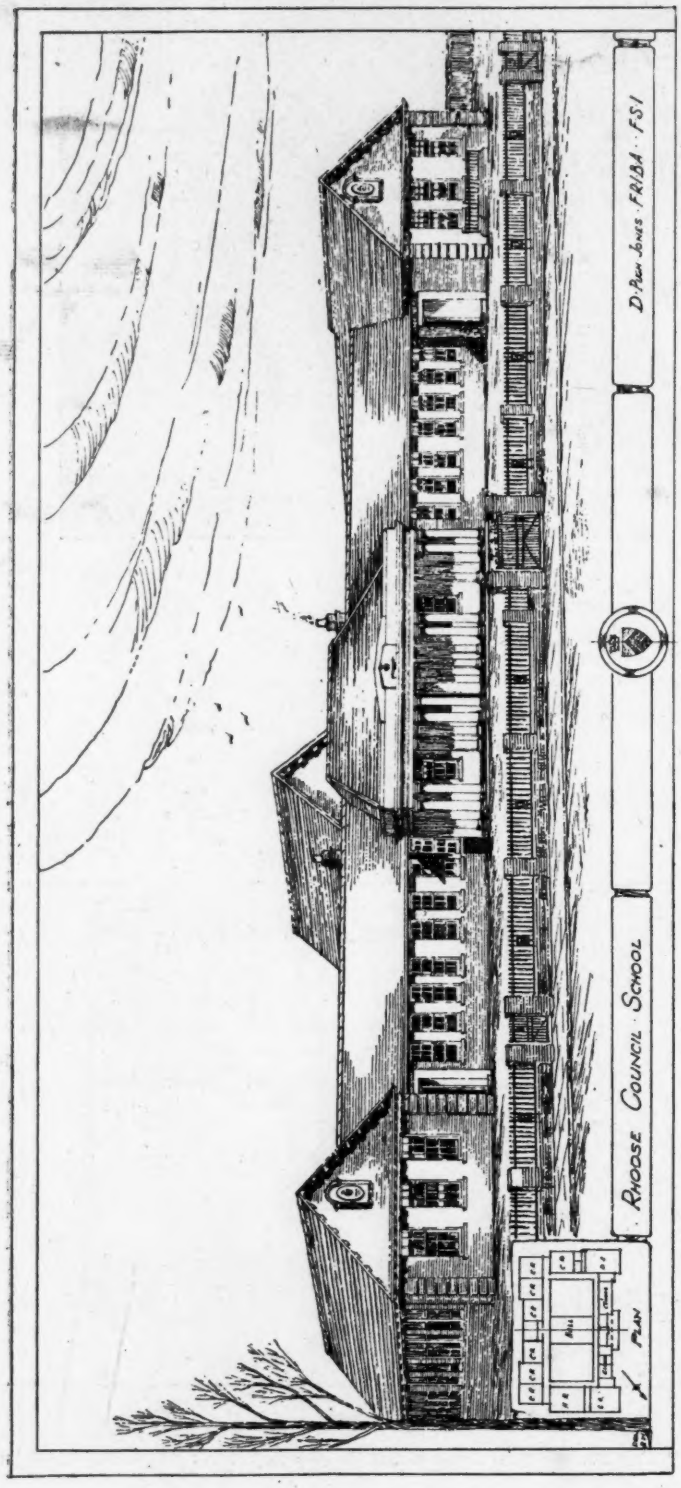
THE PERSPECTIVE.

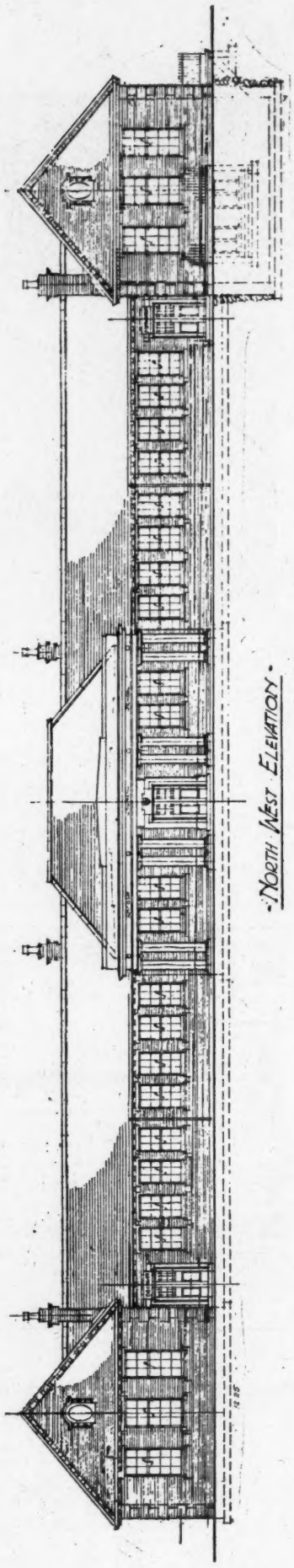


The Scottish "Ideal Home" Exhibition: "The House that Jean Built" Competition: Winning Design.

BY MRS. E. M. REID.

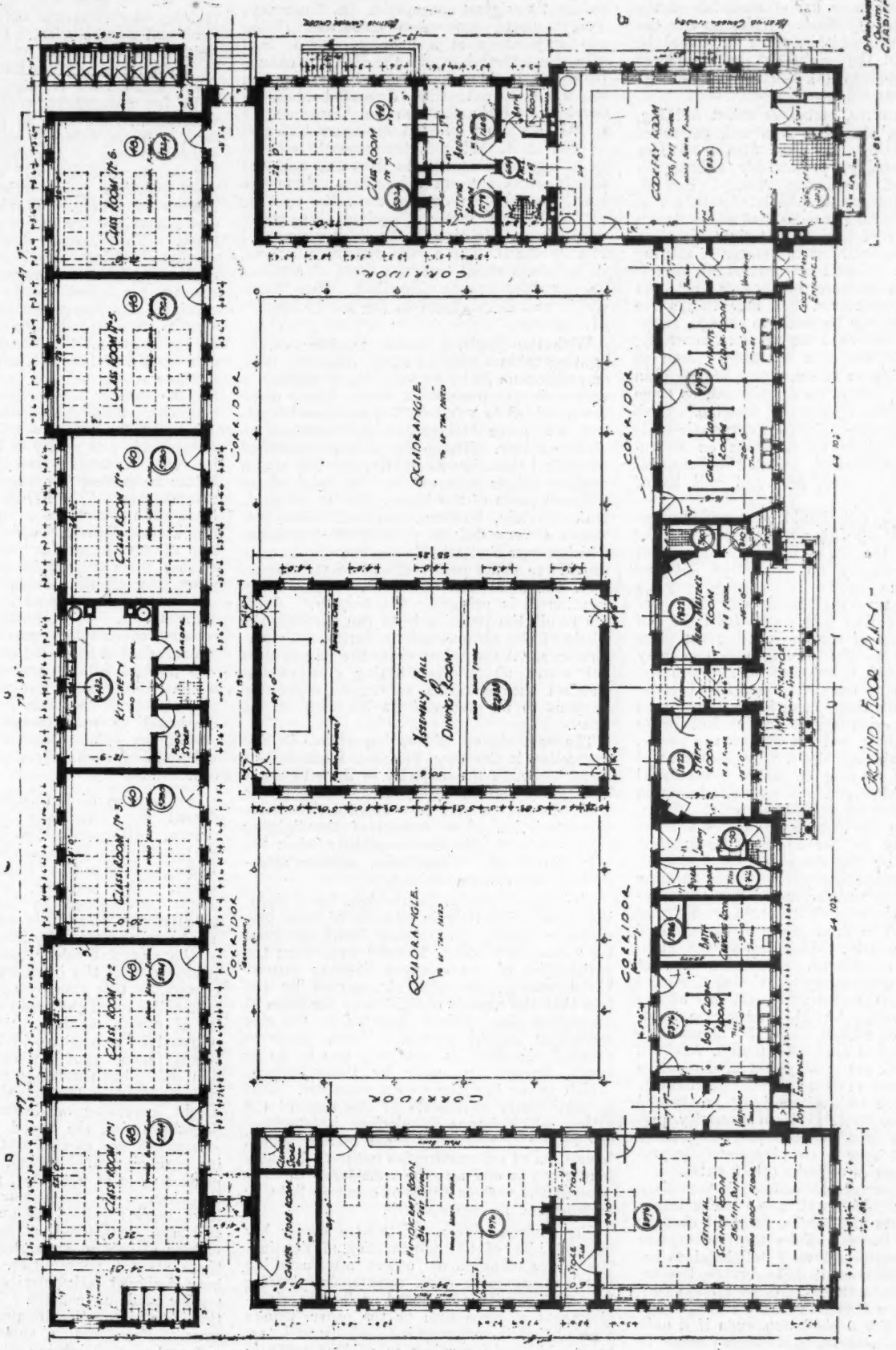
[The perspective and plans have, we understand, been drawn out from the winner's rough sketches under the direction of Mr. Douglas G. Tanner, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor.]





Council School, Rhoose, for the Glamorgan County Council E.C.

Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.



Council School, Rhoose, for the Glamorgan County Council E.C.

Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect.

LIGHT AS AN ART

By FREDERICK BENTHAM.

Light in the theatre and the cinema has only been considered from the decorative point of view up to the present. Light has apparently been regarded as an addition to the already too large list of materials at the disposal of the decorator. While no one can doubt the truth of this view, it should be borne in mind that light can be considered from three angles: (1) The Utilitarian; (2) the Decorative; (3) the Psychological.

No. 1, of course, embraces street lighting, office lighting, etc.; No. 2 is well portrayed in the lighting at the Strand Palace Hotel. Generally, present-day lighting is the result of combining Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 offers far greater possibilities than 1 or 2, for here lighting can be ranked as an art itself. It is well known that light, whether artificial or natural, has the power of stirring the emotions. Until the arrival of electric light man had no power of altering light and the resulting emotions, but now things are different; light can be made to change, swaying this way and that the emotions according to the will of the light operator. Light in this way is akin to music, but it is only akin in its powers, not in its application, as some misguided persons seem to imagine. Such attempts as setting light to a chromatic scale and playing colour compositions on instruments (colour organs) founded on musical principles, have been, are, and will be of necessity, failures.

To my mind light should be regarded as an individual art providing a link between the fine arts and the art of music. At present there is apparently no connection between the two. One cannot accompany, say, a piece of sculpture with music nor yet music with sculpture; but with controlled light and a suitable piece of sculpture, using the piece of sculpture as the theme, one can play variations on this theme to accompany music. I select sculpture out of the fine arts because it is three dimensional, and for reasons stated later light depends largely on this fact for its effect. Painting and its fellows are really, when all is said and done, representations of light (colour) playing on three dimensioned objects. Architecture, when considered as an art, is sculpture on a different scale.

Now it is in the theatre where this new art "Light" may be developed to its greatest extent, both on the stage and in the auditorium, the remaining parts of the building being covered by utilitarian or decorative aims both from their architectural or lighting standpoints. The stage is out of the scope of the present article, which leaves the auditorium to be considered. Realising this, let us turn with expectancy to existing theatres; but a shock is in store. In not one of our legitimate theatres can the auditorium lighting be altered; it can either be dimmed on or off, but that is all. The Saville, Adelphi, Savoy, etc., all are good pieces of decorative lighting, but can exert no psychological effect. Thus, when the auditorium lights are turned up, a complete contrast is of necessity presented to the mood of the preceding stage scene. To get over this a play generally proceeds with a series of jerks (black-outs).

When will architects realise that modern theatre design does not mean substituting polished squares and circles for gold cherubs and acanthus leaves? Take the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre—all very delightful as interiors go, but does it help bridge the innumerable gaps that Shakespeare's plays consist of even in a theatre where a sliding stage is installed? For a black-out, even if it only lasts for half a minute, is a definite break in the visual continuity. Atmospheric backgrounds are used for the stage proper. Why not provide the means to treat the fore stage in the same manner? It now becomes necessary to turn to the much despised cinema; here at least something has been done.

Going back about eight years we arrive at the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, one of the first cinemas to boast of a coloured lighting scheme. This architectural masterpiece (an unusual role for a cinema), the work of Mr. Frank Verity, showed the world what a cinema could be. Unfortunately, the coloured lighting, provided principally from indirect cornices, obviously had no connection with the architect's original conception. In those days—eight years ago—when coloured lighting was very much of a novelty, it was considered wonderful to see the lighting change from red to blue and from blue to green, but since its attraction depended upon its novelty, after the Pavilion had been open for a little while no one but strangers bothered to look at it. When it was recently seen fit to bring the place up to date the coloured lighting was cut out altogether. From the time the Pavilion opened until the opening of the Davis Theatre, Croydon, three years ago, coloured lighting in the cinema remained at a standstill. There were some installations, it is true, but all took the form of schemes on the lines already described. The Plaza, Tivoli and Regal, London, are good examples of this type.

With the Davis, Croydon, however, colour lighting takes a step forward. Here we have an auditorium lit by fittings, but in addition a very elaborate proscenium and a double dome are provided to "feature" the coloured lighting, while the fittings are also arranged to change colour. Fifteen dimmers are provided to control the coloured lighting circuits, which enables colour contrasts to be obtained in different parts of the house. So far, so good. Unfortunately, however, the auditorium possesses a very definite scheme of decoration, which means that all this lighting can do is to provide so many pretty effects on the decoration, the attraction of which, as previously mentioned, is primarily the novelty. With the result the practice is to run through the whole of the obvious effects during each performance. After a few visits the patron does not worry about the lighting changes but watches the orchestra or organ, whichever happens to be presented to his view at the time.

The next cinema of any importance in this connection is the New Victoria, Westminster. Here, although the majority of the effects are of a pretty nature, owing to the fact that the walls do not possess any definite decorative characteristics, when certain of the lighting circuits are in use, more especially when the side alcoves are alight only, definite atmospheric effects are obtained.

The New Victoria, Cambridge, has a lighting scheme definitely in advance of these preceding cinemas, the scheme being designed for atmospheric effect, thereby expanding the possibilities of the coloured lighting system. Unfortunately, the effect is marred by the fact that the sources of light take the form of decorative glass fittings mounted on the side walls and on the ceiling. Thus, whatever atmospheric effect is obtained, one is, so to speak, brought to earth by these fittings, which never lose their own character. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the fitting which hangs in glorious isolation on the ceiling. Obviously these fittings should have been of an unobtrusive nature. In these four cinemas one may be considered to have covered the various types of coloured lighting installations in this country.

The average cinema or theatre owner has no real idea of the possibilities of lighting. He knows that many others are installing suitable apparatus with apparently pleasing box-office results, and, lured on by the advertisements of some firm or the other, thinks that all that is necessary is to ask his architect to provide some cornices in various parts of the auditorium. The architect has but the vaguest of ideas, and would prefer to leave the coloured lighting out altogether, while the manufacturers only worry themselves as to how, not as to why, their apparatus is to be fitted into the cornices. These three gentlemen thereupon embark on a contest which does not cease until the cinema is open.

In designing a theatre for psychological lighting it should be borne in mind that lighting, in which the sources are concealed, depends for its effect on the following factors: (1) Colour, (2) Intensity, (3) Direction. These factors give rise to reactions on the human being of two kinds: (a) Physical, (b) Psychological. So far the factors 1 and 2—Colour and Intensity—are the only ones that have been really considered, presumably because they are the most obvious. In the case of 1 (colour) the reactions stirred are both physical and psychological. For instance, a red light is uncomfortable to the eyes and leads to a corresponding reaction of unrest. Some other well-known reactions are: Green blue light for melancholy, middle blue light for meditation, deep blue or pea green for mystery. Some colours, such as amber, may cause reactions of two opposite kinds according to its direction (of which more anon), these reactions being either of gaiety or of intense monotony. Variation in colour is easily obtained by means of reflector equipment. The lamps should preferably be mounted behind colour mediums, either of glass or gelatine. Sprayed or dipped lamps are far too unreliable in colour for colour mixing. The lamps should be wired in three circuits, the circuits giving the colours red, blue and green. The lamps on the blue circuit should be of at least twice the power of those on the red and green circuits to allow for the greater light absorption of the blue mediums. Since these colours form what may be called the primary colours of light, the exact shade and purity of the colour mediums is very important, and the architect had better be guided (for once in a way) by the manufacturer of the lighting apparatus. These three circuits must be controlled by apparatus (known as dimmers) which gives any intensity of any particular primary colour. By mixing these colours in different proportions practically all the secondary colours may be obtained—ambers, pinks, magentas, violets, mauves, etc. Theoretically the number of colours obtainable runs into hundreds of thousands, but that need not worry anyone; all the obvious colours are at the artist's command. While some persons think the question of colours available extremely important, it should be remembered that the average person can only recognise about twenty-five colours, and then only when he sees them in contrast.

In the case of 2 (intensity), the reactions stirred are principally of a psychological nature. Although difference in intensity is used to obtain the secondary colours in (1), it may also be used by itself to convey its own effect. For instance, a particular effect might be obtained by blue circuit full on, green circuit two-thirds on. We might vary the reaction created by lessening the intensity of the resultant colour (cold blue), say, half, irrespective of the intensity of the component colours, in this case by putting the blue circuit half on and the green one-third on. This is, of course, obvious. An auditorium illuminated by a bright cold blue inspires a different feeling (possibly exhilaration) from a dim cold blue (probably mystery). There is also a value in the actual dimming process. Light increasing or decreasing in intensity, together with the speed with which these operations are carried out, has a great use in psychological lighting. This has been made no use of whatever, up to the present: the changes of one colour effect to another have been regarded as an unavoidable evil and not considered at all. Because the makers of control apparatus are not aware of these artistic possibilities, no apparatus has been designed satisfactorily to decrease in intensity made-up colours. The standard practice is to mount the dimmer handles in colour rows. For example, suppose there are five different sets of lighting with three-colour circuits in each, thus making 15 dimmer handles in all. These would be mounted on three rows of shafting, the top row controlling all the five red circuits, the middle the blue and the bottom the green. Any or all of the five handles may be locked to their own shaft for operation by means of a master wheel at the end of each row of shafting, and, in addition, each row may be coupled to a grand master wheel to control the three rows (each either

up or down) at once. The failings of this system are obvious. Imagine, for instance, the auditorium illuminated in mauve, the handles in the red bank being in the half-on position and those in the blue bank full on. On completing a half turn of the master wheel (in the dim direction) the red lamps will be fully out while the blue lamps will be half on. Thus, instead of decreasing the intensity of the mauve light, we have changed from mauve to dim blue. It is therefore impossible to dim made-up colours without considerable skill and difficulty on the part of the operator, and yet every commercial theatre and the majority of art theatres employ this system. This difficulty may be overcome by electrical master dimming, which is awkward and very expensive, or by a comparatively simple but somewhat unusual system the writer has devised.

The last factor, 3 (direction), is the one that has been almost completely neglected and affects the architect most. Light may be applied to a three-dimensioned object in five ways—from either side, from both sides, from the top, from the bottom, or from all sides at once. Provided that all sources of light are the same colour, the first four states come under the heading of directional lighting, while the last-mentioned item is general lighting or flooding. Applying light in the same way to a simple architectural object, such as a column, with a simple cap, only two directions of light may be employed if the column is to retain its own inherent effect, viz., from either side or from the top, these directions corresponding to the sun's illumination. But here we have a great advantage over the daylight architect; we can give the column qualities it does not inherently possess. We can make a beautiful column unreal, ugly or distasteful. If we light our column from exactly opposite sides with the same intensity, the centre will be dark and the whole column take on an unreal look. If it is illuminated from the ground the column will be brightly lit at the bottom, and in effect tower into comparative obscurity, thus taking on a grand, rather overpowering appearance, while if the column is illuminated from all directions it becomes dull and unattractive. Thus, it can be seen that we have the power of altering the reactions conjured up by an architectural feature (always provided that that feature does not possess a too forcible character of its own), and we can also give the light itself the power of stirring practically any emotion.

And now for a few hints for the design of the auditorium which will allow these powers to play unfettered. In a cinema or theatre there are five surfaces which may be considered from the decorative point of view. These, in their order of importance, are—the proscenium wall, the two side walls, the ceiling, and, lastly, the floor. The auditorium may, for the purpose of this description, be considered divided into two parts—that in front of the balcony and that to the rear of it. Only one balcony is permissible, and since everyone should have an adequate view of at least part of the main ceiling, the stalls should not extend very far under this balcony. It will probably be hard to persuade the owner to consent to this. All lighting, other than police lighting, need only extend from the front of this balcony to the stage. The decoration, however, must not be omitted outside this area just because it is not directly featured; it will receive some reflected light. The impression should be of an auditorium gradually increasing in intensity of illumination towards the stage. Two kinds of lighting may be considered—the totally indirect and the totally direct. The former will, of course, be used wherever the sources of light are in the direct line of sight.

The design of the proscenium arch is very important, as it is necessary for this arch to be both outstanding and unobtrusive at will. This, of course, can be arranged by leaving the decoration to the light itself. The side walls should be complementary to the arch, but these walls must be strong in appearance to give the necessary apparent support to the ceiling. A common fault is to make the ceiling far too heavy for the walls, as in at least one example. An excellent ceiling is spoilt by the lack of any supporting decoration on the walls. Since the ceiling occupies the largest area in the theatre, the side walls must have a very pronounced scheme of decoration to give it the necessary apparent support. Arrangements should be made to light the walls from at least the top and bottom, and if possible from one side also (i.e., the side nearest the audience). The ceiling requires very careful consideration, as it has to accommodate the ventilation extracts and also some of the police lighting. The best form for police lighting to take is of metal cones painted black inside and fitted with a low wattage lamp. The cones should be sunk flush into the plaster work of the ceiling and inclined at such an angle towards the stage as to render the lamp invisible from the incoming and seated audience. Sometimes circuits are provided so that on extinguishing the main decorative lighting certain features remain dimly lit. This is to my mind a bad practice, since such lighting proves very distracting to the audience watching a film, more especially to those seated in seats at the rear of the auditorium.

For the purpose of such lighting as I am discussing, I suggest that the architect seeks inspiration in nature for his decorative scheme. I do not mean by this that he should attempt to imitate nature, as in the case of the atmospheric theatre. Nature cannot be imitated in lath and plaster, and the result is only childish and unconvincing. Nevertheless, I feel that at any rate, as far as psychological lighting is concerned, the atmospheric theatre represents the right idea, the general natural suggestion being interpreted in architectural terms, much in the same way as the Gothic architects were influenced in the past. Take a hint from the musician who conveys the idea of natural sounds (running water, wind, etc.) in musical language. It should always be remembered that whatever the scheme of decoration is, it must not be detailed but conveyed in broad sweeping lines. This will prevent the decoration having an inherent effect of its own, and allow the lighting the greatest range of effect. A properly designed decoration scheme robbed of its special lighting should lose a part of itself. Colour should be left entirely to the lighting, the main walls being painted light neutral grey. These walls are too near the audience to be left plain white. The grey does not affect the colour mixing appreciably. The main ceiling, however, may safely be white in colour so long as light falls directly on it. Any sections where this state does not occur should also be painted grey. Black should be introduced on the parts not required to take the coloured light.

The control of the whole lighting scheme is most important. It is essential that the auditorium and stage lighting should be controlled from one position commanding a full view of both. It has been the practice in several German theatres, notably the Berlin State Opera House and the Dresden Schauspielhaus, to instal the light control immediately under the front part of the stage, giving the operator a view through the footlight trough. This position, however, while giving a full view of the stage, is obviously not the slightest use whatever as far as the auditorium is concerned. The control for the Earl Carrol theatre, New York, is situated in the orchestra pit, which has the advantage that the lighting operator and musical director can work in close co-operation, but this position suffers from the same disadvantage as that previously mentioned. Sometimes in cinemas the light control is installed in the projection room or near by. Here, however, the operator is too far away to judge the effects he is producing; there would be a great tendency to over-emphasise the lighting. To my mind there is only one place for the control, and that is in the front row of the balcony at one of the extreme ends. There the light operator would see the effects he is producing, whether in the auditorium or on the stage, as his audience sees them. The difficulty of concealing both the operator and control from the view of the balcony audience is a minor one. The design of a suitable control is most important since it is necessary for the artist to use it, not the electrical engineer. The present-day control boards do not lend themselves to delicate or rapid control. They are fine pieces of electrical engineering, which is all their manufacturers and others who know no better consider they need be. The design, however, of such a control is hardly within the scope of the present article.

From these remarks it is, I hope, clear that the architect designing a theatre or cinema should aim at providing a background to the lighting, the lighting being atmospheric rather than architectural. With an auditorium designed on the lines indicated, it would be possible to bridge the gaps between the scenes on the stage, be they shadow or flesh. The auditorium would take up the mood of the preceding scene and merge into the mood of that to follow, or, if need be, provide an interlude itself with the aid of music. There is considerable doubt in the minds of many as to the efficacy of psychological lighting, but hide the formidable title from the public's eye and they cannot fail to be moved even as they are by nature's display of light and colour.

HINDRANCES TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE HOUSING CAMPAIGN

By J. P. ORR.

Both rent restriction and subsidies are anomalies which were introduced into the housing campaign as temporary measures to be discontinued as soon as they could be dispensed with without prejudice to the progress of the campaign. There appears, unfortunately, to be no possibility of dispensing with them in their entirety for some years to come; but it may be useful to consider how far they can be partially dispensed with and what can be done to remove any hindrance to progress that may be due to their operation.

The housing position was very thoroughly investigated by the committee appointed by the Minister of Health in October, 1930, to report on the working of the Rent Restriction Act. The committee found that there was no longer any general shortage of the more expensive houses, but that there was still a widespread shortage of houses for the poorer-paid workers—a shortage so acute that in their opinion the position in regard to real working-class houses did not permit of decontrol. Accordingly, while they recommended immediate abolition of control for the most highly rated houses, they recommended the abolition, so far as real working-class houses are concerned, of the system of gradual decontrol established by the 1923 Act. Under these recommendations all London houses rated at £45 or more (Class A) would be immediately decontrolled while those rated at £20 or less (Class C) would cease to be subject to the decontrolling provisions of the 1923 Act, and only houses of the intermediate class (Class B) would remain subject to those provisions. Thus new tenants of Class C houses would pay just the same rent as their predecessors, but those of Classes A and B would have to pay any rent that the landlord demanded.

The committee recognised that the immobilisation of well-to-do tenants in their old homes under the protection from dispossession which the Rent Restriction Act gives them was hampering redevelopment in many areas in which it was long overdue, and cutting down the demand for small houses of the type which private enterprise was now prepared to supply without subsidy. They felt that it was no longer fair to prevent landlords from exercising their right to possession, when there was suitable alternative accommodation available for the tenants. They accordingly

recommended that in such cases landlords should be entitled to apply for possession.

The public, particularly those who complain of the fettering effect of the Rent Restriction Act on private building enterprise, ought to be clamouring for the amendment of the law in accordance with this recommendation of now over thirteen months ago. There are large numbers of well-to-do families who have been entrenched for years in homes which they originally took on mere week-to-week tenancy at rents far below what they can now afford. The knowledge that they will soon be liable to removal will stimulate the building of small homes at moderate rents by private enterprise, and so reduce the number of unemployed, and the vacated homes, so far as they belong to Class C, will be available at their present rents for poorer working-class families.

Building costs are still too high for the building of Class C houses to be attractive to unsubsidised private enterprise; so subsidies are still necessary if a position is to be reached in which Class C houses can be safely decontrolled; for this cannot be until there is in Class C the same wide margin of empties that there is now in Class A. The creation of vacancies by the moving on of better-to-do families will help towards this end. Landlords of Class C houses ought, therefore, to be clamouring for the more rapid erection of Class B houses by private enterprise and of Class C houses by local authorities and philanthropic societies.

Private builders have no good ground for complaint against the policy of subsidies for local authorities embodied in the Housing Acts. Subsidised houses were never intended to be put into competition with unsubsidised houses. Such competition was explicitly guarded against in the 1923 Act. The subsidy could be claimed only where local private enterprise failed to provide at suitable rents the houses required by working-class families in need of relief from bad housing. There is no competition with private enterprise so long as subsidised housing schemes cater only for families who cannot afford the rents at which private enterprise supplies houses. The provision of houses for families who never enter the market in which private builders compete cannot affect the competition in that market.

What *is* open to complaint by private builders is not the policy underlying the housing laws, but the abuse of the subsidy in contravention of that policy. The policy is to permit no interference by subsidy-holders between buyers and sellers in the ordinary building trade market; but, in practice, interference does occur, when subsidised houses are let to tenants who can afford to buy their own homes or to those for whom unsubsidised houses are available at rents which they can afford. The fear that tenants who might be expected to compete for unsubsidised houses will be admitted to subsidised houses discourages private builders from embarking upon building schemes as freely as they might if it were made illegal for owners of subsidised houses to let their houses to tenants who do not need the rebate from commercial rents which the subsidy represents, or to keep on as tenants families who, through increase of their resources, have ceased to need such rebate. It would, no doubt, be difficult to draft a satisfactory amendment of the Act to secure the object in view; but, in the interest of economical administration of the subsidy fund, and with a view to removing one cause of discouragement to the building trade, Government might do well to make it a condition of approval of a subsidy scheme and of continuation of the subsidy in schemes already sanctioned that, so long as there are poor families in urgent need of relief from bad housing, families for whom suitable alternative accommodation is available must be required to move out of subsidised houses.

Another practice by which the demand for new houses is being artificially curtailed in London is the practice of letting out rooms in old houses in suites of three or two or even single rooms to separate families without structural alteration and without adding to the sanitary conveniences and the arrangements for cooking and washing so as to meet the needs of the increased number of families in the house. This has been going on since long before the War, and is due to the demand for accommodation near the centre of the county at low rents exceeding the supply. The substitution of new for old dwellings is limited by the scarcity of vacant building sites. Consequently rents rise; people who can leave the centre go to the suburbs; the quarters they vacate become "blighted"; landlords cannot find tenants for whole houses; so, to avoid loss by vacancies, they subdivide their houses; and finding this profitable (so long as the by-laws are not enforced) by reason of increasing demand from poor people who cannot leave the centre, carry the subdivision to such lengths that houses originally designed each for a single family are now commonly occupied by one or more on each floor. Each new subdivision lowers the standard of living; but the demand for further subdivision still continues and with it comes an increasing tendency to overcrowding.

An effort was made many years ago to check this lowering of the general standard of living by new provisions in the L.C.C. by-laws for control of houses let in lodgings, requiring landlords to provide reasonable facilities for washing, cooking, sanitation, etc., for each separate letting in a house. The original provisions of the by-laws were also amended so as to reduce the pitch to which overcrowding can be carried before it becomes punishable. Unfortunately, all these devices for checking deterioration in the standard of living have proved futile, because it has been thought expedient to hold in abeyance the enforcement of these new provisions in houses which have not yet become wholly decontrolled under the Rent Restriction Act of 1923.

It has for years past been urged upon the L.C.C.—but all in vain—that these special provisions, or at any rate those which deal with overcrowding, should be brought into force as regards every letting which has become decontrolled. Builders, who would otherwise be prepared to meet the demand for small cheap flats near the centre of London, are naturally deterred by the risk of increased competition from subdivided houses. They ought to be clamouring for early enforcement of the amended by-laws.

LAW REPORT

CHANCERY DIVISION.
Before MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.

ANCIENT LIGHT DISPUTE.
Stearns *v.* Holloways Properties.

This was an action by the trustees of the late James Gresman Chillingworth against the defendants, Holloways Properties, of Grosvenor-road, S.W., for an injunction restraining them from erecting in Marsham-street, Westminster, any buildings so as to cause a nuisance or illegal obstruction to the plaintiffs' ancient lights on the ground and first floors of their premises, 40, Marsham-street.

Defendants by their defence said they had not threatened nor had they any present intention of extending their present building as alleged or at all.

Sir Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., and Mr. R. W. Walters appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Gover, K.C., and Mr. Hart for the defendants.

Sir Herbert, in opening, said his clients were the owners in fee simple of 40, Marsham-street, and the defendants were property owners and builders, and were erecting opposite plaintiffs' premises what he could only describe as a gigantic building, which, if completed as contemplated, would destroy the light coming to plaintiffs' premises. To some extent the defendants' building had been completed, but he was asking for an injunction to restrain defendants from continuing any further to erect buildings of an excessive height and to pull down so much of the building already erected as infringed the plaintiffs' rights.

Proceeding, Sir Herbert said Marsham-street was about 30 or 35 ft. wide, and up to the time of defendants' operations the buildings on both sides of the street were of an appropriate type for a street of that width, so that the house got a reasonable amount of light. The buildings were about the same height as the width of the street. The defendants had taken down the buildings opposite the plaintiffs' premises, and according to the plans they had shown the plaintiffs, they were proceeding to cover the area opposite, some 200 ft. in frontage and 200 ft. deep, with buildings that reached to a considerable height, which would have the effect of seriously injuring plaintiffs' lights.

The plans the plaintiffs had seen showed that the whole area in question would be ultimately covered.

The matter came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs in the early part of 1931. The premises were leased to the Church of England Temperance Society, and they informed the plaintiffs that some building operations were contemplated on the opposite side of the street by the defendants. Mr. W. E. A. Brown, the architectural representative of the plaintiffs, got into communication with Mr. Frazer Tomlins, the architect of the defendants. The building the defendants had erected was about 60 ft. or thereabouts to the parapet, and then it went up in steps to 100 ft. behind, and this, commented counsel, in a street only 30 ft. wide. Counsel added: "I say that this does not leave sufficient light for reasonable and domestic purposes." Ultimately, Mr. P. J. Waldram was instructed for the plaintiffs, and he got into touch with Mr. Frazer Tomlins.

With regard to plaintiffs' rights, Sir Herbert stated that the buildings that occupied the site of the present building of plaintiffs was pulled down in 1911 and the ancient lights of that building were incorporated in the new building. The 20 years which gave the plaintiffs their rights in regard to the new building did not mature till December 1931, and the plaintiffs then took steps to preserve their rights.

Counsel emphasised the fact that although only part of the defendants' building was erected, there was evidence from the "teeth" left at the side of the walls and the plans that the defendants intended to cover the whole area with the gigantic building proposed.

The defence set up said that the modified plans were adequate to prevent any serious obstruction of access of light to the plaintiff's premises and that the defendant's building would not diminish or obstruct the access of light. Defendants denied that any other windows in the plaintiffs' building were ancient lights or that they coincided with any of the windows in the old building. Further, they pleaded that they did not threaten and intend to extend the buildings, and that if plaintiffs were entitled to any right of light, such right would not be seriously interfered with by any building they erected on the southern extension. In the alternative, if plaintiffs had any right to light, and defendants' building caused any obstruction or diminution of light, defendants contended that the same could be adequately compensated for by damages.

The experts called on behalf of the plaintiffs were Mr. P. J. Waldram, Mr. W. E. Brown, Mr. Roland Welch, F.R.I.B.A., Maddox-street, W., and Mr. Hugh Gillespie Brown.

For the defendants, the following gave evidence: Mr. John Swarbrick, Mr. Alfred C. Seabold, Mr. Eli Ackerman, Mr. H. J. Holloway, and Mr. Frazer Tomlins.

After a hearing, lasting many days, the parties arrived at a settlement of the action. The terms were not announced.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

QUESTIONS.

Historical Question.

SIR,—I should be glad to have information as to the work and dates of the architects Callet (Père and Fils), who, I believe, practised in France towards the end of the eighteenth century. STUDENT.

Repairing Roofs.

SIR,—Why is it necessary to repair slate roofs with unsightly pieces of lead, when one does not see this in the case of a tile roof? Is it just an old building custom which has clung to one trade?

MAINTENANCE.

Lithography.

SIR,—It is the practice to include in a specification a provisional sum for lithography. Is this an old practice covering the lithography or specifications only, or is it professionally correct under this head to include the lithographical copies of plans, if the modern print may be thus described? In other words, should an architect pay for prints, or should their cost come out of the client's pocket, through the contractor?

PRACTICE.

ANSWERS.

Roofing Problem.

[ANSWER TO "A. J. F.," AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—This point is of peculiar interest to me, as it illustrates a problem which I met and failed to solve to my own satisfaction quite recently. The problem was that I had specified "all valleys to be laced," and at the back of the building had a normal 50 deg. pitch roof intersecting with a "cowtail slope" of the main roof. The pitch of this "cowtail" would be, I imagine, not much under 40 deg., so that the problem was really less acute than your correspondent's. The builder came to me and said he was willing to lace the valley if I would show him how to do it. From the office stool I told him there was no difficulty, as all he had to do was to reduce the gauge of his steeper pitch so as to make the same number of courses as on the flatter, and then lace round in the usual manner. The instruction was received stoically, and I was requested to visit the job to make matters quite clear. This I did with confidence, only to find that with a necessary 3-in. gauge on the flat pitch it became necessary to bring the battens so close together on the steeper pitch that there was actually no room to slip the nib of the tile between them! I had to revert to the last hope of the incompetent, and approve a close-cut valley with a lead valley gutter! So far as I know this is the only way out of the difficulty unless a totally inadequate lap is allowed on the flat roof. But I should be glad to hear otherwise from more ingenious heads.

PRACTICE.

Timber Buildings.

[ANSWER TO "A. J. P.," AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—Weather boards were not so called without reason, and the efficient outside boarding must have an overlap to allow shrinkage without admitting the weather. Plain boards overlapped are clumsy and ugly. T. and G. boards are not efficient when shrunk.

WEATHER.

Footings of a Bungalow.

[ANSWER TO S. JONES, AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—The building is presumably a temporary structure and probably periodically licensed as such. The provision of brick footings would not make it anything but a temporary structure unless timber construction on brick footings is a permissible form of construction for permanent buildings in the district. Your correspondent must study his local building by-laws in their bearing upon this. DISTRICT.

Slate Paving.

[ANSWER TO "PAVING," AUGUST 19.]

SIR,—Slate paving has been used in flags similar to York for pavings, and has been found to wear very well without becoming slippery with use. A frequent use has been made of slate as a border edging or insets to paving of hard stone or marble, but care must be taken in such cases to use a filling of stone as hard as the slate, as otherwise the stone will wear more quickly, leaving the slate standing up above the worn surface.

FLOORS.

Hardening Putty.

[ANSWER TO "R. R. W.," AUGUST 12.]

SIR,—Use putty made with *boiled* linseed oil instead of the usual linseed oil putty. This is readily ordered from the usual merchants and will give rapid setting with equally good results. RICHARD ROOM.

Incineration of Cotton Wool Dressings.

[ANSWERS TO "G. H. B.," AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—The smell arises from smouldering and is absent in full combustion. Soaking the dressings in paraffin and burning briskly a little at a time will overcome the objection.

COMBUSTION.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent who is troubled by fumes arising from the burning of cotton wool dressings at a hospital, may we suggest that a properly designed gas-fired incinerator would dispose of this material without creating any nuisance? These incinerators are inexpensive to buy and easy to instal, and are designed to deal quickly and thoroughly with all kinds of combustible refuse, without offence and with a small consumption of gas. Gas-fired incinerators are made by Messrs. William Sugg and Co., Ranelagh House, Chapter Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and the Davis Gas Stove Co., 7, Stratford-place, W.1. B. C. G. A.

Builders' Profits.

[ANSWER TO "BUILDER," AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—Add to net cost of labour, materials and any other direct expenditure, one-third. This does not include indirect expenses. When these are seen at the yearly audit it will be found that the profit is 25 per cent., the minimum at which a contractor can carry on successfully. Contracts, irrespective of their size, should be priced so as to admit of one-third clear. J. M. F.

Breeze Fillets.

[ANSWERS TO "SOLID FLOORS," AUGUST 26.]

SIR,—In order to overcome the "insurmountable" difficulty of casting dove-tailed grooves with a removable mould, I would suggest using a built-up fillet as shown in Fig. 1.

fig 1

The profile of the groove can be obtained by using fillets of sections A and B, nailed together at suitable intervals. If possible, leave the nails projecting slightly to facilitate removal.

A. G. DEAN.

SIR,—To cast dovetailed breeze fillets in concrete, lay the site concrete within 2 in. of the top surface, bed on the wood fillets in three sections (Fig. 2) tied together with string), and level up the concrete with top. The centre fillet is best in short lengths with about 9 in. between the butt ends, so that, when the concrete is set, an iron chisel can be used to lever it up (after cutting the string). The triangular pieces then can easily be removed, and the groove is ready for the breeze.

fig 2

IVOR ROWELL.

SIR,—"Solid Floors" should cast his breeze fillets and level them in and fix with a little cement; then lay concrete, the fillets forming his screeds. WORKS MANAGER.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 354.)

price was approximately £46,000. The school has been erected from the design and under the supervision of Mr. Leonard Reeves, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The general contractors were Messrs. Fletcher and Son, Crewe, and among the principal sub-contractors were:—Cloak-room fittings, A. Brown and Co.; electric lighting and power installations, Carrington and Button, Ltd.; faience tiling, Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd.; fibrous plaster work, E. Cross and Sons; folding partitions and cycle stands, Lockerbie and Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd.; heating installation, the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.; patent glazing, Mellowes and Co., Ltd.; roof steelwork and suspended floors, Homan and Rodgers; steel casements, Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd.; tarred limestone playgrounds, Constable, Hart and Co., Ltd.; Terrazzo flooring, Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd.; wood-block flooring, Hollis Bros. and Co., Ltd.; artificial stone and staircases, Christie Patent Stone Co., Ltd.; artificial stonework, the Croft Granite Brick and Concrete Co., Ltd.; blackboards, Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd.; collapsible gates, Haywards, Ltd.; concrete reinforcement, B.R.C. Engineering Co., Ltd.; copper ventilators, Ewart and Son, Ltd.; electrical fittings, General Electric Co., Ltd.; facing bricks, the Huncoat Plastic Brick and Terra Cotta Works; fire extinguishers, Minimax, Ltd.; glazed bricks, Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.; iron fencing, Wm. Hayward and Sons, Ltd.; ironmongery, W. and R. Leggott, Ltd.; ornamental wrought iron fencing, W. A. Baker and Co. (1910), Ltd.; rainwater goods, W. Macfarlane and Co.; roof tiles, G. W. Lewis Tileries, Ltd.; sanitary goods and bronze enamel number plates, etc., F. Wooldridge and Sons; staircase balustrading, Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd.; terra cotta and red brick arches, J. C. Edwards (Ruabon), Ltd.; and "Vita" glass, Pilkington Bros., Ltd.

"The House that Jean Built."

In the competition organised by the *Daily Mail*, in connection with the Scottish "Ideal Home" Exhibition, the assessor, Mr. D. G. Tanner, F.R.I.B.A., placed Mrs. E. M. Reid first. We illustrate the winner's scheme. As only rough sketch plans were asked for, and Mr. D. G. Tanner's name appears on the bottom of the plan we publish, we assume that the winner's scheme, as shown, has been drawn out by Mr. Tanner. The house will be erected, equipped and completely furnished for inspection at the Scottish "Ideal Home" Exhibition, to be held in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, from October 5-29.

Rhoose Elementary Council School.

This building, one of the most recent elementary schools built by the Glamorgan Education Committee, is to meet the needs of a growing population in the pretty village of Rhoose, situated in the Vale of Glamorgan, on a three-acre open site overlooking the Bristol Channel. The school has been designed on the most modern type of planning, with the various rooms arranged round two quadrangles adjoining the assembly hall. All rooms open on to a sheltered veranda having free cross ventilation by means of double sash windows and top centre hung lights opening directly into the open air. The classrooms have a height of 11 ft. and face south-east, and the science and handicraft rooms are conveniently grouped, whilst the domestic science rooms have been designed as a self-contained unit. The walls are built of brick with a 2 in. cavity, faced with Cattybrook and Beaufort multi-coloured facings pointed in white. The roofs are covered with North Wales grey slates and rendered on underside. All floors (except the kitchen and lavatories, which are tiled) have right-sawn pitch pine blocks. The school was designed by Mr. D. Pugh-Jones, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., County Architect, Cardiff, under whose supervision the contract has been carried out by Mr. John Makin, contractor, Cardiff, at a cost of £16,152 (excluding low-pressure heating and electric light).

THE BUILDING TRADE

HINTS ON BUILDING PRACTICE.—X

By J. R. TAYLOR.

BRICKWORK REPAIRS (*continued*).

The bricklayer is less frequently called upon to carry out internal repairs than either the joiner or the plumber, but some of his work of this sort is important and calls for a peculiar degree of experience and skill; this is particularly the case in regard to repairing or resetting ranges and firegrates. When very old-fashioned ranges are taken out to make room for one of modern type, to do the work properly may involve a good deal of unforeseen trouble and expense. Some modern ranges are rather delicately balanced and require much care to be taken in regard to the formation of flues for full efficiency. The makers usually furnish printed and illustrated instructions, but if the new range is purchased from a merchant instead of from the manufacturer direct these particulars do not always reach the builder. If the latter is required to fix a new range in either a new or an old opening and he has not before set one of the same pattern he should make a point of securing a copy of the makers' instructions and give them careful attention, even personal supervision.

When estimating the cost of taking out an old and fixing a new kitchen range the builder should be on the look-out for old flues of great size, for lining or reconstruction of such will be necessary and may involve costly work. To get a really satisfactory result may even require that the breast shall be cut into on more than one floor. If such should prove to be the case it may be an advantage, even from the point of view of cost, and certainly for many other reasons, to introduce fireclay flue liners and surround them with a ten or twelve to one concrete.

When fixing a new range in replacement of one of differing type it is seldom worth while to endeavour to make further use of the old back boiler. But when the size, pattern and position of a boiler is not governed by the makers' instructions there are one or two points that should receive the builder's attention. When forming the boiler flue the size and shape of it will at least at one position be governed by the damper and its frame. Unfortunately, as the greater number of these dampers are stocked or sent out of a pattern that gives considerable depth from front to back, the fixer not unnaturally builds up his brickwork to correspond, leaving much space behind the boiler. This is a mistake. In no case should the space from the back of the boiler to the face of the brickwork exceed 2 in., for if it does, much of the effective heat is lost. Many flues are met with that measure as much as 6 in. from back to front at this point, and as a result the flame and hot gases do not impinge on, nor pass quite close to, the back of the boiler. The value of the heat lost may be roughly assessed by a comparison of the length of time it would take to toast a slice of bread held 6 in. from the fire in comparison with one held within 2 in. At this point, therefore, the flue should be of the same width and height as the boiler, and but 2 in. from back to front.

Once the boiler has been passed there is no further advantage to be obtained by so severely contracted a flue width. There is no occasion for anxiety as to soot forming and choking the flue at the shallow point, for the fierce heat will keep this part free. It follows that when complaints are made of the slow rate at which hot water is obtained this is one of the first places to which the builder should direct his attention, and if too much space is found (quite easily measured if the fire is out and not difficult with a flue rake when the fire is in) it should be reduced by introducing a fire tile or fire bricks.

No air should be permitted to reach flues to closed types of ranges, and particularly not to oven flues in any type, without passing through the fire. If air can obtain entry at joints or through ill-fitting flue-cleaning access lids or covers the efficiency of the oven or ovens is reduced. Some cooks and housewives are more or less unconsciously aware of this and stuff up crevices with paper and rags. Careless fixers may make it practically impossible to obtain good results by fixing the range out of level or buckled across so that all joints are strained, and some are partly open. Impossible, that is to say, without taking out and properly resetting the range. Speaking quite generally the fault is nearly always traceable to poor fixing, for a type of range that was commonly unsatisfactory would quickly become unsaleable.

In most speculatively built houses, and in some built under architectural supervision, a high percentage of reception-room and bedroom grates are badly fixed at the outset. Not infrequently no effort is made to bed properly the tile cheeks or surrounds and the mantelpieces against the brickface. Not only is air admitted to the flues all round, but spaces are left into which soot penetrates, with consequent danger of fire. Space behind fireclay backs is frequently filled with any rubbish that comes to hand, and may even contain inflammable material. In the bedrooms, in the majority of cases, the grates are hardly ever used, but in case of sickness it is provoking to find that it is actually unsafe to light a fire. But even worse things may happen, for quite a large number of fires have originated in hearths consisting of nothing better than a layer of sand laid on boards and floated over with a skimming of cement. No builder should ever replace an old type fireplace with one that has the fire on, in, or close to the hearth without taking up the old hearth and making certain that all is safe below. In old buildings it frequently happens that oak beams enter the chimney breast, but it is never safe to assume that because such a beam has not caught fire for a hundred years that this will not happen. And the fire may be slowly spreading in the heart of the beam for a very considerable time before sufficient air can reach it and cause it to burst into flame. When it is desired that such beams should remain the ends should be freed and most carefully insulated under competent and responsible supervision. Wooden mantelpieces, picture rails, skirtings, bell pushes and gas or electric light fittings are frequently fixed to wooden plugs driven into the chimney breasts, and not infrequently pargetting is cracked or loosened as the result.

When tiled floors have to be repaired the same trouble may be experienced as that met with in repairing brick facings: difficulty in obtaining a good match. In kitchens one way out, with rather pleasing effect, is to take up those in front of the fender and lay new ones of different pattern and colour, forming, as it were, a hearthrug of tiles. By introducing corner pieces of new tiles in other apartments or corridors tiles to match may similarly be obtained for repairs in other positions.

To a very large extent the loosening of tiles laid on concrete floors is brought about by subjecting them to traffic before the bedding and grouting mortar has properly hardened. This is one of the penalties that we have to pay for modern haste in building. Insufficient time allowance is made for seasoning and curing that is so all-important when using traditional building materials after the traditional manner. But time brings wisdom, though it is dearly purchased, and it is amusing to find that in America, in respect to some matters, the cycle is completed and old traditional usages are being revived and even hailed as modern discovery. In regard to tile floors, however, the old way was to bar out all traffic for two or three weeks and cover up the tiles with a thick layer of damp sawdust. When walls such as those in bathrooms are tiled it is simply inviting trouble to start drilling holes for plugs before the work is really hard, and it is far better to put in all fittings and then remove them temporarily, so that the tile fixer can cut round. When, as sometimes happens, tiles are fixed on framed partitions that in an old house are already in position the partitions should be stiffened up as much as possible before cement rendering is applied in replacement of plastering. Even so, there is a considerable risk that the tiles will be disturbed by accidental pressure at the other sides of the partitions.

Strictly speaking, the repair of worn stone steps is a mason's job, but not infrequently the bricklayer has to do it. The materials used are generally granite chippings and cement, and it goes without saying that the worn surface of the step will require roughing for key. To make a reasonably good job, the cutting away of the stone should be continued until all that will receive the new material is sunk to the same depth, so as not to have a thin layer near the ends. The work should have carborundum (12/24 c.c. grade) dredged over the new surface, using 4 oz. to the foot super, and this should be well worked in. This will prevent the step becoming slippery under further wear. Carborundum is for the same reason applied to other concrete floor surfaces that are liable to become very smooth by reason of traffic.

The fitting of gas fires, geysers and other gas heating appliances is (except for the cutting and making good of holes) work for plumber and gasfitter; but there are points that require consideration that may be here dealt with. When a connection is made to an existing brick flue it is necessary to protect the chimney-pot against birds, because, in the absence of smoke, a bird's nest will not under the new conditions be quickly detected. If, on the other hand, the flue pipe is carried through an outer wall of cavity construction, not only is it very difficult to prevent mortar droppings (old or new) entering the cavity, but the flue pipe bridges it very effectively. And when, as sometimes happens, a gas fire is substituted for a coal-burning grate solely because the customer is tired of a smoky chimney, the conditions are about as bad as they can well be from the point of view of the safe and economical use of the new apparatus. It is necessary to pay strict attention to the need for efficiency of flues serving gas-heating apparatus as to those for coal-burning fires.

(*To be continued.*)

REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN

The present numerous text-books of diverse character dealing with reinforced concrete matters provide an excellent reason for the appearance of Mr. Chas. E. Reynolds' book.* In brief, this volume is a reference book giving the essential data and method of designing any type of reinforced concrete structure. Containing 300 pages, with 40 designing tables and 51 illustrations, it has been written by an engineer with extensive experience in the practice of some of the leading British reinforced concrete specialists and is a volume that should enable the reinforced concrete designer to dispense with out-of-date reference books, to possess hitherto unpublished information, to dispense with loose graphs and notes, to

* The Reinforced Concrete Designers' Handbook. By Chas. E. Reynolds, B.Sc.(Eng.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (London: Concrete Publications, Ltd.) Price 15s net.

execute designs and detail drawings rapidly—in short, to use one book instead of a dozen.

The Tables cover the design of every description of reinforced concrete structure, and there is an extensive collection of fully-worked examples showing how the Tables are used. The book is splendidly edited, and one point going to show this is that every example faces the page containing the corresponding table, so that it is unnecessary to turn the pages to and fro to follow the author's methods. The Tables are reproduced to a large and easily-read size, with clear lettering. Particularly useful are complete examples included of the design of beam-and-slab floors, flat slabs, etc., with working drawings, steel-bending lists, tables of quantities, etc.; it would seem that, if he works on the lines laid down by the author, it is possible for a junior designer to complete a design without supervision. Many short cuts and simplified methods which have proved satisfactory in practice, and which are essential for rapid solutions of designing problems, are clearly set out. It appears to us that this book simplifies practical reinforced concrete design and, as such, is a valuable addition to reinforced concrete bibliography.

RENT RESTRICTION

BANKRUPTCY OF STATUTORY TENANTS.

A DIVISIONAL Court, in the case Sutton *v.* Dorf (*The Times*, May 4), have delivered a judgment of the greatest importance to landlords of property subject to the Rent Restriction Acts. The decision, shortly stated, is that the bankruptcy of a statutory tenant and disclaimer of the tenancy by the trustee in bankruptcy is not a ground upon which an owner is entitled to claim possession. The premises in question had been let to the defendant by the plaintiff for a period of three years at the rent of £48 a year. At the end of that term the defendant remained in possession as a statutory tenant, but in February, 1920, he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and on September 1, 1931, the trustee in bankruptcy had disclaimed the tenancy under section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914. On the application of the plaintiff for possession, the County Court judge, on the authority of Parkinson *v.* Noel (1923, 1 K.B. 117; *The Builder*, December 8, 1922), had made the order, but on this appeal the Divisional Court had set it aside.

Parkinson *v.* Noel was decided by a judge of the High Court in an action brought for possession under Order XIV, and that decision was not binding upon the Divisional Court, but it is necessary to see the grounds upon which that decision was arrived at. The Court there pointed out that the property which passes to the trustee in bankruptcy under section 53 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, is defined by section 167 as follows: "Property includes money, goods, things in action, land, and every description of property, whether real or personal . . . also obligations, easements, and every description of estate, interest and profit, present or future, vested or contingent arising out of or incident to property as above defined."

The learned judge then referred to sections 5 and 15 of the Rent Act, 1920, that is, to the sections that limit the right to claim possession and which define the conditions of statutory tenancies, and said: "It is impossible to read those sections without seeing that they involve an obligation on the part of the landlord to permit his ex-tenant's possession to continue and by implication to confer on the ex-tenant a right to retain possession on the terms of the expired tenancy. It seems to me that the ex-tenant, who for convenience has been called the statutory tenant, has an interest and profit in the property, and the landlord is subject to an obligation in favour of the tenant. I think this interest, profit or right to the obligation imposed on the landlord is property within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act. . . ." The Court added that there are ways in which a statutory tenant's rights under the Act of 1920 may be valuable, as he may sub-let part of the premises and may bargain with the landlord under section 15 (2) for some consideration for giving up possession. The Court held that the statutory tenant had an interest or profit in land which passed to the trustee, and as the trustee disclaimed, the right or interest was lost and the landlord could assert his right to possession.

The Divisional Court has not followed this decision, on the ground that in cases since heard by the Court of Appeal principles have been enunciated which make it impossible to hold that a statutory tenancy is "property" passing under section 167 of the Bankruptcy Act, and that a statutory tenant, in fact, has only a personal interest. The matter is one of some complication, since this finding is not based on any case heard by the Court of Appeal raising the exact point, but on general observations made in the course of cases raising other points, and it is necessary now to refer to those cases and the observations relied upon.

The first case relied upon was Keaves *v.* Dean and Nunn and Pelegrini (1924, 1 K.B. 685; *The Builder*, January 23, 1924). That was a decision that a statutory tenant has no power to assign the whole house, but the question as to whether he could sub-let the premises was reserved, and that case was decided under the Act of 1920, as it arose before the Act of 1923 came into force, and therefore with no reference to section 4, sub-section (1) (*h*) in that Act, which made the assignment or sub-letting of the whole house by a tenant without the leave obtained of the landlord a ground for obtaining possession. The decision in that case by all three members of the Court of Appeal was that the assignment was invalid, because the assignor received value for the assignment contrary to the provisions of the Act, whilst two members also found that the right to assign was not a condition of the contract in which assignment was not prohibited; but there are expressions in the judgment of Lord Justice Bankes to the effect that the right a statutory tenant enjoys is merely a personal right. The next case was Roe *v.* Russell (1928, 2 K.B. 117; *The Builder*, March 30, 1928), in which the point decided was that a statutory tenant, unless prohibited by the tenancy agreement from sub-letting, can sub-let part of the house, provided that the rest of the house is not sub-let so that occupation on his part has entirely ceased. Lord Justice Scrutton commented on the drafting of the Act and instanced a number of points left in obscurity, among which was the question: "What happens to a statutory tenancy if the statutory tenant goes bankrupt and his trustee (*a*) does not disclaim or (*b*) disclaims?"

In Roe *v.* Russell it appears to us that the Court of Appeal accepted the finding in Keaves *v.* Dean as regards assignments, but held under the Acts that the statutory tenant has a special power to sub-let part of the premises; but there are dicta in the judgments difficult to reconcile. A passage from the judgment of Lord Justice Sargent in Roe *v.* Russell relied upon in Lovibond *v.* Vincent (1929, 1 K.B.687; *The Builder*, April 5, 1929) was as follows: Speaking of the finding of the majority in Keaves *v.* Dean, he said: "When once the conclusion is reached that the statutory tenant has no estate or property as tenant at all, but has purely a personal right to retain possession of the property, it is difficult to apply to him as part of the terms and conditions of his former tenancy rights essentially incident and due to the possession of property." It is important to remember that this was said in reference to a right to assign, that is, to part with the property so as to sever the relationship of landlord and tenant, which it was sought to derive from the original contract; but in Roe *v.* Russell the Court held that the statutory tenant, under the provisions of the Acts, has a right to sub-let part of it, and in connection with the difference between assignment and sub-letting a portion of the premises, Lord Justice Sargent, in the course of his judgment, said: "Indeed, in practice, when an individual is placed as the statutory tenant undoubtedly was, in the position of exclusive personal possession of his premises, he is necessarily in a position in which he can place a third person in actual possession of a part of the premises while retaining possession of the remainder, and that totally irrespective of whether his own right to exclusive undisturbed possession is purely personal or amounts to something of the nature of an estate or interest in the premises."

The next case relied upon was Skinner *v.* Geary (1931, 2 K.B., 546; *The Builder*, September 18, 1931). That was a case where a tenant had for a considerable time given up occupation of the premises and allowed relatives to live in them, and it was held that, in order to retain possession, there must be personal occupation of that part of the premises for which protection is sought; but here we need only notice it, because in the judgment delivered by Lord Justice Scrutton occurs the passage much relied upon in the case we are considering. After referring to Keaves *v.* Dean, Roe *v.* Russell and Lovibond *v.* Vincent (1929, 2 K.B., 687), a case we shall refer to below, the Lord Justice said: "Through these cases the Court was gradually moving to the view that the statutory tenant's right was not a right of property unless such right was expressly given by the Acts, as, for instance, the right given on intestacy, a provision that has not yet come before this Court for consideration, but the right of the statutory tenant is a purely personal one to occupy the house as his home."

In Lovibond *v.* Vincent the decision was that a statutory tenant has a purely personal right which he cannot transmit by will. The cases are there reviewed, but Lord Justice Greer, who, when a judge of the High Court, decided Parkinson *v.* Noel, said: "One problem that may arise for this Court, having regard to the decisions in Keeves *v.* Dean and Roe *v.* Russell, is whether I was right when I decided in Parkinson *v.* Noel that the statutory tenant's rights passed to his trustee in bankruptcy. I do not think that our present decision is inconsistent with the view I there took, for it was not decided in that case that the trustee in bankruptcy had a right to take possession and live in the premises and resist in his own name an order of the Court to deliver up possession. The ground for the decision was that the landlord was restricted from taking possession of the premises so long as the tenant was in them, and the other conditions were complied with. The right was one which might be made available in the hands of the trustee in bankruptcy, for his right to say to the landlord: 'You cannot turn out the bankrupt,' could be turned into money for the benefit of the creditors."

The above explanation by the Lord Justice does not seem to make the position any more satisfactory. If the statutory tenant has no "property" in a statutory tenancy, why should his interest in the landlord's property be turned into money for the statutory tenant's creditors? As regards the above cases, assignment of the premises either by agreement or will involves parting with the possession of the property, and therefore in that sense the finding that the statutory tenant has no interest other than a personal right appears both necessary and reasonable. But when it is found that the statutory tenant has a right to sub-let part of the premises it becomes very hard to see how he can do this without having such an interest or right in the premises as to fall within the Bankruptcy Act, and why possession should be withheld from the landlord.

THE NEW BUILDING CENTRE

THE Building Centre, Ltd., opens its doors to the public on Wednesday next. The objects of this venture will be familiar to some of our readers, but, for the benefit of those who are not aware of the scheme, some small recapitulation will not be out of place.

The underlying aim of the Centre will be to "sell" building and to awaken public consciousness in matters of building and architecture by quickening its interest in the fittings, materials and furnishings which go to the erection of a structure. It is thought that for too long the ordinary, everyday facts of building—the homeliest of all the arts—have been hidden from sight. It has been felt that it is unreasonable to criticise the public for its ignorance in architectural matters when little or no attempt has been made to invite interest. In addition to this object, the promoters have felt the necessity for establishing a permanent showroom for the exhibition of British building materials, not only for the benefit of architects, builders, and the public, but for the use of foreign buyers who visit London. It is believed that in this way considerable assistance may be given to British export trade.

The Centre, as now established at 158, New Bond-street, W.1, is an achievement which shows clearly that the scheme has been carried out with a degree of imagination, taste and care of no small order. The entrance from Bond-street is attractively lit and leads to an inquiry bureau. The visitor, on stating his needs, will be conducted to that section of the building where are displayed the materials or fittings in which he is interested. All information required will be given. We understand that in the event of inquiry being made for any article not exhibited, every effort will be made to put the inquirer upon the right track.

The exhibition galleries are on four floors. On the lower ground and ground floors are cooking, washing, heating and ventilating, drainage, and other heavy exhibits; and on the first and second floors are lighting fittings, floorings and floor coverings, timbers, fires, glasses, windows, bricks, tiles, etc. All are well housed, and naturally, where possible, exhibits have been put to their proper uses as floorings, lighting fitments, wall coverings, fires, etc.

There can be no two opinions as to the manner in which the project, as conceived, has been carried out. The Centre has had the benefit of the advice of a talented body of architects, and every exhibit is shown to best advantage, though some of the displays, notably the painting exhibits, could with advantage show complete ranges in a more scientific form of arrangement. While the Centre does not guarantee every article shown, we understand that every effort has been, and will be, made to ensure a high standard of quality and design.

Through the limitations of the galleries in regard to space, it is obviously impossible to show the ranges of every leading manufacturer. The Centre does not, officially at all events, set itself up as a censor, and we understand there is no guarantee that the exhibits shown are necessarily the best. By thoughtful, far-seeing and impartial handling, however, the Centre should serve the building industry as a whole. The names of the architects who control the Centre, added to the fact that the Centre has the approval of the R.I.B.A. and the Architectural Association, are in themselves a guarantee that these objects will be kept in view.

The architects engaged upon the organisation of the Centre include: Mr. Maurice E. Webb, Mr. Robert Atkinson, Mr. L. H. Bucknell, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, Mr. Louis de Soissons and Mr. G. Grey Wornum. The secretary is Mr. F. R. Yerbury, and the curator Mr. J. K. Winser.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

The Editor would be glad to receive information for publication under this heading from architects, builders, or other persons concerned. Items should be received at THE BUILDER *Office not later than Wednesday morning.*

Bayswater.—FLATS.—Messrs. H. Shepherd and Thomerson, F.A.R.I.B.A., 80, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.2, have been instructed to prepare plans for a block of flats on the site between Hatherley-grove and Westbourne Grove-terrace, Bayswater, W.2. Mr. William Doddington, F.R.I.B.A., is associated with Messrs. Shepherd and Thomerson on the scheme.

Bunhill-row. — REPAIRS. — Messrs. E. A. Roome and Co., Ltd., of Crown Works, Urswick-road, Hackney, E.9, are executing extensive repairs and redecorations to Messrs. Thos De La Rue's premises in Bunhill-row, E.C.1, under the direction of Messrs. C. P. Whiteley and Son, FF.S.I., chartered surveyors, 79, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

Commercial-road.—ADDITIONS.—Alterations and additions are to be carried out at No. 209 for Mr. Caplan. Messrs. Lee, Dickins and Co., 6, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, are the architects. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Coulsdon.—SHOWROOMS.—Also shops are to be built at 22-24, Chipstead Valley-road. The plans for the scheme are by Messrs. Sinden, Station Approach, South Coulsdon.

Coventry-street.—ALTERATIONS.—Mr. A. H. Jones, Victoria Station House, S.W.1, is the architect for alterations to a block of property at the corner of Coventry-street and Whitcomb-street, W.1, for conversion into suites of bachelor flats. The builder is Mr. F. E. Little, 569a, High-road, Tottenham, N.17.

Eltham.—CHURCH.—Mr. W. E. Ismay, 56. Sedgemoor-place, Camberwell, S.E.5, is the builder, and Mr. T. Ford, A.R.I.B.A., 12, City-road, E.C.2, the architect, for the new parish church of St. Barnabas, Rochester-way and Cobbett-road.

Finsbury.—REBUILDING.—For rebuilding the "Sidney Arms" for Messrs. Mann, Crossman, Paulin and Co., Whitechapel-road, E.1, Messrs. H. Parkinson and Co., 4½, Wharton-street, W.1, have secured the contract.

Finsbury.—HOUSING.—The B.C. Housing Committee are proposing the erection of 119 flats on the Baker-street housing site, at an estimated cost of £58,792.

Fulham.—BUILDING.—For excavation and demolition work for the extension of the Power Station in Townmead-road, Messrs. E. D. Winn and Co., 36, Wilton-place, S.W.1, have secured the contract. The engineers are Messrs. Preece, Cardew and Rider, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, in conjunction with the Borough Electrical Engineer.

Fulham.—FLATS.—The architect of the Peabody Estates, Ltd., has received instructions to prepare plans for a block of super flats to be erected at Fulham. They are to be of steel frame construction and modern design; the total contract will be about £250,000.

Hammersmith.—ADDITIONS. — The Holy Trinity Church, Brook Green, W.6, is to alter the building at the back of the church. Mr. C. G. Keogh, 12, Girdler's-road, West Kensington, W.14, is the architect.

Hendon.—EXTENSIONS.—For extensions to the Etna Works, Albert-road, N.W.4, Mr. N. K. Humphris, Ridgside, Woodfield Hill, Coulsdon, has prepared plans. The scheme is for the Hobart Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Charterhouse-street, E.C.1.

Hendon.—EXTENSIONS.—For extensions to observation ward pavilion at the Isolation Hospital, Goldsmith-avenue, Hendon, N.W.9, the U.D.C. are inviting estimates. Mr. A. O. Knight is engineer to the Council.

Hillingdon.—SHOPS.—Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy, FF.R.I.B.A., 4, Cavendish-place, Cavendish-square, W.1, have been appointed architects for the proposed shops and flats to be erected at Long-lane, Hillingdon, for the Greater London Properties, Ltd., Egyptian House, 170, Piccadilly, W.1. The contract has been let to Messrs. E. Cotton, Ltd., Iver, Bucks, and the agents are Messrs. Atkinson and Marler, 21, Maddox-street, W.1.

Hyde Park-place.—RESIDENCES.—We understand that residences are to be erected from plans by Messrs. Rowe and Binns, 23, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

Kentish Town.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. Marchant, Hirst and Co., 136, Highgate-road, N.W.5, are the builders for additions to Lister Works, Weedington-road, N.W.5, for Messrs. Handicrafts, Ltd. Messrs. Grace and Hughes, High-street, Elstree, are the architects.

Lambeth.—FACTORY.—Messrs. Donald J. Moss and Partners, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, are the architects for a new factory to be erected in Farmers-road, off Camberwell New-road, for Messrs. Dennison, Kett and Co., Ltd., Mansion House-chambers, E.C.4. The builders are Messrs. Kirk and Kirk, Atlas Works, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, S.W.15. We understand that all the subcontracts for this work have been placed.

Leytonstone.—ADDITIONS.—The West Ham Council are inviting tenders for alterations and additions at the Central Home, Union-road, Leytonstone, E. The Borough Surveyor has prepared the plans.

Morden. — SCHOOL. — Messrs. Jarvis and Richards, 8a, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, are the architects, and Messrs. Ashford Builders' Co., Ltd., 3, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.1, are the builders for a new school on the St. Helier estate, for the Surrey E.C.

Regent's Park.—FLATS.—Messrs. R. J. Rowley, Ltd., Belmont-avenue, Tottenham, N.17, have secured the contract for the erection of a block of flats on the Cumberland Market site, for the Commissioners of Crown Lands. The work, which consists of 98 tenements, will be five stories high, and will be known as Windsor House. No sub-contracts have yet been placed.

Sanderstead.—BUILDING.—The Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. are considering the erection of a fire station in Sanderstead.

Sidcup.—SHOPS.—The contract for five shops with self-contained flats overhead at Station-road has been secured by Messrs. Sims and Russell, Bloomburg-street, S.W.1. The architects are Messrs. A. S. R. Ley and Son, 214, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

Tottenham.—BUILDING.—Tenders are being invited by the U.D.C. for the erection of the following:—Public convenience at High Cross, Tottenham, N.17; sports pavilion at Lordship Recreation Ground, Tottenham, N.17. Capt. H. F. Wilkinson is engineer to the Council.

Walthamstow.—CONVERSION.—Mr. Sidney Smith, F.S.I., of Messrs. E. and S. Smith, Merrett and Son, surveyors, 25, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C, has prepared plans for the conversion of premises in High-street, Walthamstow, into up-to-date shop premises. The contracts have been placed with Mr. S. M. Rintoul, Caledonian-road, and the Imperial Shop-Fitting Co., of Golden-lane, E.C.

Whitechapel. — ALTERATIONS. — Alterations to 84, High-street, Whitechapel, E.1, are being carried out by Messrs. F. C. Stockman, Ltd., Rosemont-parade, N.12, for Mr. I. Weinreb.

Greek Architectural Discovery.

Excavations at ancient Sykea, near Corinth, have been resumed after an interval of six years, and have resulted in the discovery of a building with colonnades and a tiled courtyard. Two life-size marble statues of a Roman philosopher, or orator, and a woman were found in the courtyard, and also a well-preserved marble head. In a tomb were found terra-cotta figurines dating from the fourth century B.C., representing a woman seated holding geese, together with a quantity of black glaze pottery and a headless statuette of Artemis.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1932.

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Accrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aldershot	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Alfreton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Alnwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Altrincham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ashford (Kent)	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ashington	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aylsham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Banbury	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Barnsley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barnstaple	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Barrow-in-Furness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Basingstoke	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bath	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bedford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Berwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bexhill	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Birkenhead	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Birmingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bishop Auckland	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Blackburn	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Blackpool	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bognor Regis	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Bolton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bournemouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bradford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Braintree	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Brentwood	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bridgwater	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bridlington	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brighton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bristol	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bromsgrove	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bromyard	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Bungay	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Burnley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Burton-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Buxton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cambridge	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Canterbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Cardiff	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Carlisle	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chatham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Chelmsford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Cheltenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Chester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chesterfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chorley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cirencester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Clacton	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Colchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Coventry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cranbrook	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Crewe	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Cromer	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Darlington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Deal	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Denbigh	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Derby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Devizes	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Dewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Doncaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dorchester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Dorking	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Dovercourt	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Driffield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Droitwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dudley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Durham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Eastbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
E.Glam.(Mon.Val.)	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Ely	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Exeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Exmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Fakenham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Felixstowe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Folkestone	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Frome	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Glossop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Gloucester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Godalming	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Goole	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Gosport	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Grantham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Gt. Yarmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Grimsby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Guildford	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Halifax	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harpenden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Harrogate	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hartlepools	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harwich	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Hastings	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Hatfield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hednesford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hereford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Herne Bay	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Hertford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hitchin	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hoddesdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Holt	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Huddersfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hull	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hunstanton	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Huntingdon	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Isle of Wight	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ipswich	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Keighley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kettering	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kidderminster	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kings Lynn	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Lancaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leamington Spa	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Leeds	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leicester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leighton Buzzard	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Lichfield	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Lincoln	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Littlehampton	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Liverpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Llandudno	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Llanelly	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
London—								
12 m. radius	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	*	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
12-15 m. radius	1/7	1/7	1/7	*	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Loughborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lowestoft	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Luton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Macclesfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Maidstone	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Malvern	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Manchester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Mansfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Margate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Market Harborough	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Matlock	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Melton Constable	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Melton Mowbray	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Middlesbrough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newark	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Newbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
New Forest	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newmarket	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Newport, Mon.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Northampton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Norwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Nottingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nuneaton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oakham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Oldham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oxford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Paignton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Peterborough	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Plymouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Pontypridd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Portsmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Preston	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ramsgate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Reading	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Redcar	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redditch	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Reigate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Retford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ripon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Rochdale	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Rugby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Saffron Walden	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
St. Albans	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
St. Helens	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sawbridgeworth	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Saxmundham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Scarborough	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sevenoaks	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Sheffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Shrewsbury	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sittingbourne	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Southampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
South Shields	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stevenage	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Stockport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stourbridge	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stourport	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Stowmarket	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Stratford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stroud	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3½	1/-
Sunderland	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Swaffham	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Swansea	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Swindon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tamworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Taunton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Thetford	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Torquay	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Totnes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3½	1/-
Trowbridge	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Tunbridge Wells	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Uttoxeter	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Wakefield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsall	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsden	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Warminster	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Warrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Warwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
West Bromwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weston-super-Mare	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Weymouth	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Whitby	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wigan	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Winchester	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Windsor	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wisbech	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Wolverhampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Woodbridge	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Worcester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Worksop	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worthing	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Wrexham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wycombe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wymondham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
York	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½

*The rate recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, as and from the 1st June, 1932, is 1/9 per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 382.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Ashton-under-Lyne. — Extension. — Of E.H.T. switch house, Wellington-rd., for Corporation. W. H. George & Son, architects, 7, Warrington-st.

Barnsley.—Extension of and alteration to casual wards at Municipal Institution, for T.C. C. F. Moxon, architect, 3, Regent-st, South.

***Beaminster.**—Houses.—In the following parishes: Netherbury, Broadwinsor and Beaminster, for R.D.C. C. K. Jupp, 10, South Street, Bridport, Dorset. Dep. £2 2s.

Birmingham.—Installation.—Of electric lighting and power supply at Handsworth Council House, Birmingham, Public Works Department Section, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £3.

Bognor Regis. — Building. — Sewage pumping station and laying of about 290 yds. of 6-in. c.i. rising main at North Bersted, for U.D.C. J. Draper, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Bonnyrigg and Lasswade.—Housing.—Housing schemes at Eldendean, Bonnyrigg, and at Polton-rd., Lasswade, for T.C. D. B. Tod, T.C., Bonnyrigg.

***Cambridge.**—Houses.—On the Histon-rd. housing site. Town Clerk, Guildhall. Dep. £2 2s.

Hendon.—Building.—Two bathrooms in existing building at isolation hospital, Honeypot-lane, Stanmore, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Hendon.—Dwellings.—26 working class dwellings on Glebe housing site, in parish of Great Stanmore, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Highgate, N.—Flats.—For the Hornsey T.C. Town Clerk, Town Hall, N.6. Dep. £2.

London.—Repairs.—To public buildings, etc., in H.M.O.W. charge in Ashford, Kent, Hounslow, Middlesex and Letchworth, Herts., districts. Contracts Branch, H.M.O.W., King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. 10s. 6d. (each district).

Wood Green.—Repairs.—External decoration of town hall and outbuildings, for U.D.C. R. H. Matthews, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Wooler.—House.—In Glendale-rd., for J. Scott. J. Wightman Douglas, Bondgate Without, Alnwick.

Wrexham—Rossett.—Houses.—80, for R.D.C. D. E. Edwards, acting engineer, Imperial-buildings. Dep. £10.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Cheltenham. — Painting. — Exterior of houses on Corporation estates, for Cheltenham Corporation, viz.: Section 1 (56 houses), section 2 (46 houses), section 3 (49 houses), section 4 (32 houses). B.E.

Deaf Hill.—Painting.—Welfare Hall and joiner's work required inside of hall at Deaf Hill, Trimdon (Co. Durham), for Miners' Welfare Committee. Secretary.

Lichfield.—Footbridge.—Reinforced concrete footbridge over railway in High-st., Chase-terr; and wiring for electric light of 16 Council houses in Handacre and 30 in Birch-lane, Brereton, for R.D.C. S.

Liverpool.—Alterations.—At Steers-st. Council school and other premises, for Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor.

Middleton (Manchester).—Alterations and Additions.—To Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Salford.—Lighting.—Also heating installation at proposed new police station, Regent-rd., for Corporation. City Electrical Engineer, Frederick-rd.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Basingstoke.—Garage.—At the Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Birkenhead. — Tenements. — 12 four-story tenements on land between Priory-st. and Church-st., and also separate tenders for demolition of 102, 102a, Church-st., 9, Priory-st., wooden-framed building at rear of same, and boundary walls, etc., for T.C. R. W. Johnston, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Liverpool.—Building.—Proposed recreation hall, Kirkdale Homes; proposed new dispensary and store, Alder Hey Hospital; extension to children's ward, Fazakerley Sanatorium; additional maternity accommodation, Mill-rd. Infirmary, and new operating room for X-ray theatre, Fazakerley Hospital, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor.

Liverpool.—Additions.—Additional maternity accommodation at Mill-rd. Infirmary, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor's Dept. (quantities by J. D. Morton, F.S.I.), Imperial-buildings, 2, Exchange-st. East.

London.—Wiring.—Wiring and equipment of electrical installations, for Fulham B.C. Borough Electrical Engineer, 587-591, Fulham-rd., S.W.6.

Ripon.—Decorations.—Internal decorations at proposed tuberculosis dispensary, 4, College-rd., for West Riding C.C. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Ballinard.—Houses.—3 houses and 4 out-offices on lands of Ballinard, for Irish Land Commission. M. Deegan, secretary, Irish Land Commission, Upper Merrion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

Bingham.—Houses.—At Bingham 8, and Radcliffe-on-Trent 8, for R.D.C. C. W. Kendrick, Housing Surveyor, Council Offices, Bingham, Notts. Dep. £3.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Painting.—Outside of Council houses at Chapel-en-leFrith and Fernilee, for R.D.C. J. Hughes, property manager, Reservoir-rd., Whaley Bridge.

Chard.—Houses.—Merriott, 8 houses; Shepton Beauchamp, 4; Hewish, West Crewkerne, 4, for R.D.C. Symes and Madge, architects.

Chesterfield.—Houses.—19 houses, 10 type A3, 6 type A2, and 3 type A4 in Walgrove-rd., for T.C. Rollinson & Son, 10, Corporation-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Chesterfield.—Houses.—38 houses, 22 type A3, 6 type A2, and 10 type A4, on the St. Augustine's estate between Bacon's-lane and Church-st., for T.C. H. Clayton, 12, Corporation-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Enniskillen.—Hall.—Lecture hall, etc., at Fermanagh County Hospital, Enniskillen. Miss Kidd, secretary to Fermanagh County Hospital.

Faversham.—Transformer Station.—Town Clerk, 20, West-st. Dep. £2.

Oswestry.—Housing.—12 non-parlour type houses, for R.D.C. C. B. Barnes, E.

Rainford. — Painting. — 24 Council houses in Ormskirk-rd., for U.D.C. S.

Rochester.—Houses.—On the Temple Estate, for Corporation. City Surveyor, Guildhall. Dep. £3 3s.

St. Mellons.—Cottages.—Pair at St. Mellons, pair at St. Brides, and pair at Michaelstone-y-Vedw, for R.D.C. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, architects, Pontypridd. Dep. £2 2s.

Spenborough.—Housing.—50 houses (scullery types) on Liversedge Firthcliffe housing site, in all trades, for U.D.C. Arthur Rothera, S., Church-st., Cleckheaton. Dep. £2 2s.

Weston.—Works.—At male children's villa at Weston Colony for Feeble Minded, Weston, for Warwickshire C.C. A. B. Mallinson, consulting engineer, 44, Brazennose-st., Manchester.

Wood Green.—Demolition.—Of Tottenham Wood House, for U.D.C. R. H. Matthews, S., Town Hall, Wood Green. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Co. Mayo.—Building.—Erection and completion of technical schools at Castlebar, Ballina and Westport, Co. Mayo, for the Mayo County Vocational E.C. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 82, Merrion-sq., Dublin.

Cowes.—Houses.—12 semi-detached non-parlour type on Mill Hill site, for U.D.C. J. W. Webster, E. and S.

Dublin.—Painting.—Painting work at Portobello barracks, Dublin, McKee barracks, Dublin, Griffith barracks, Dublin, Renmore barracks, Galway, Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, for Minister of Defence. Secretary, Department of Defence (Contracts Section), Parkgate, Dublin. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Ebbw Vale.—Building.—Provision of new science block and gymnasium and alterations to existing school buildings at county school, for Monmouthshire E.C. J. Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport, Mon. Dep. £2 2s.

Guildford.—Cottages.—3 pairs of non-parlour type cottages with incidental works, at Munday's Boro', Puttenham, for R.D.C. J. W. Wilton, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Ilkeston.—Houses.—156 houses and construction of footpaths, drainage and fencing, on Heanor-rd. housing estate, for T.C. B.E.

London.—Painting.—Tuberculosis dispensary, 114, New King's-rd., for Fulham B.C. B.S.

London.—Repainting.—Cleaning, repainting, etc., at Victoria, Albert, Chelsea and Grosvenor-rd. Embankments, and certain dock bridges, for L.C.C. Chief E., County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £1.

Pontyclun.—Heating.—Engineering work in connection with heating, hot water supplies, and ventilation of new colony for mental defectives to be erected at Hensol Castle, near Pontyclun, Glamorgan, for Glamorgan C.C. J. Roger Preston, M.I. Mech.E., consulting engineer, 10, Talbot-mansions, Museum-st., London, W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Portadown.—Casements.—Steel casements to St. Columba's P.E. schools, for Rev. T. Canon M'Donald, P.P. H. Lamont, architect, 83, Royal-ave., Belfast.

Prestonpans.—School.—All trades for proposed new school, for East Lothian County Council. R. & A. K. Smith, F.F.S., surveyors, 4, Forres-st., Edinburgh.

South Shields.—Extensions.—Also alterations, Ingham Infirmary. Cackett, Burns-Dick and MacKellar, chartered architects, 21, Ellison-place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tanfield. — Painting. — Council offices, for U.D.C. J. R. Heslop, S.

West Riding.—School.—For erection (all trades) of Bingley Cottingley new infants' school, for C.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Cardiff.—Building.—New platform buildings (section No. D. Cardiff General Station, for G.W.R. Engineer at Paddington Station, W.2. Dep. £2 2s.

Dunderrow.—School.—National school. R. A. McCarthy, P.P., Kinsale, Ireland.

Hemsworth.—House.—At Upton and North Elmsall sewage disposal works, for R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, E. and S., Market-chambers.

London.—Painting.—Town Hall, Walham Green, for Fulham B.C. B.S.

Rugby.—Alterations.—Council Chamber, Benn-buildings, for U.D.C. E. and S.

West Ham.—Additions.—Alterations and additions at Central Home, Union-rd., Leytonstone, E., for C.B. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Ballyclare.—Additions.—Also improvements to Ballyclare public elementary school at Main-st., Ballyclare, for Antrim Regional E.C. W. D. R. Taggart, Scottish Provident-buildings, Belfast.

Bexhill. — Painting. — External decorations and fencing required at 4 and 5, Ashdown-rd., for Gas Department. L. G. Humphreys, gas engineer, 5, Sea-rd.

Birkhill.—Housing.—12, at Birkhill, near Dundee, for Angus C.C. Master of Works, Municipal-bldgs., Forfar. Dep. £1 1s.

Brighton.—Houses.—Town Clerk, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

Frome.—Houses.—12 at Summerhill, for U.D.C. L. Slaughter, S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Bushey.—Cottage, etc.—Cottage and shelters and other contingent works at the King George Recreation Ground, for the U.D.C. Surveyor's office, Rudolph-rd., Bushey. Dep. £1 1s.

Dagenham. — Reconditioning. — Comyns Almshouses at Crown-st., for Trustees of Dagenham United Charities. S.

Monkstown.—Additions.—Additions and alterations to Monkstown P.E. School (near Belfast), for Lisburn and Belfast Regional E.C. R. Ferguson, architect (Ferguson and M'Ilveen), 36, Scottish Provident-buildings, Belfast.

Pickering.—Houses.—32, for U.D.C. Henry Smith, architect, 36, Burgate. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Brentwood. — Additions. — To Nurses' Home. County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. Dep. £2 2s., to County Accountant.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Brighouse.—Painting.—Exterior painting of Brighouse Library and Art Gallery, Rydings Park, for T.C. B.E.

Preston.—Conveniences.—Children's conveniences at Hartington-rd. recreation ground, for Corporation. W. Platt, B.E. and S., Birley-st. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Barking.—House.—Engine house to house Diesel engine electric generating sets and switchboard and appurtenant works at Barking, for Ilford and Barking Joint Sewerage Committee. W. H. Radford & Son, engineers, Albion-chams., King-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

Bowhill.—Institute.—At Bowhill, Cardenden, for Miners' Welfare District Committee. Muirhead & Rutherford, architects, Dunfermline.

London.—Painting.—Also repairs at Pinewood Sanatorium, Wokingham, and King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer (A), The Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1. Dep. £1 each.

Rainhill.—House.—House for Assistant Medical Officer, for County Mental Hospital. Richard Owens & Son, architects, 3, Crosshall-st., Liverpool. Dep. £1 1s.

***Ross-on-Wye.**—Houses.—On the Brampton-rd. site, for the U.D.C. Clerk, Council Chambers. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Tottenham, N.17.—Public Convenience.—At High Cross. Clerk, Town Hall, N.15. Dep. £2.

Tottenham, N.17.—Sports Pavilion.—Clerk, Town Hall, N.15. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Fleetwood.—Houses.—100 non-parloured on Flakefleet housing site, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Baschurch.—Houses.—6 new houses and 8 sets of farm buildings at Marton Grange Farm, near Baschurch. County Land Agent, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

Caithness.—Houses.—For the erection, alternately in brick and stone, of 100 houses of 3 and 4 apartments, to be built in pairs in various rural districts, for C.C. Sinclair Macdonald & Son, architects, Wick and Thurso. Dep. £3 3s.

Dundee.—Houses.—In Clepington-rd., for T.C. City Quantity Surveyor, 91, Commercial-st.

Nuneaton.—Shelter.—New shelter at Stockingford Recreation Ground, Grove-rd., for T.C. R. C. Moon, B.S.

Weaverham.—Bungalow.—Bungalow and house, also alterations to shippons at Weaverham, Northwich. Bradbury, Vicar's Cross, Chester.

OCTOBER 23.

Turkey. — Pavilion. — Construction works in the large new pavilion of Ankara Model Hospital. Apply, Ministry of Health.

NO DATE.

Abram. — Decoration. — Interior decoration of Council offices, for U.D.C. W. H. Roby, clerk.

Durham.—Alterations.—Also extensions to County Hospital, for Hospital Committee. W. R. Wilson, secretary, 79, Saddler-st., Durham. Dep. £2 2s.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Wiring.—Overhead wiring and services to 298 new houses, Carmountside site, Abbey Hulton, for Corporation. City Electrical Engineer, St. George's-chambers, Kingsway. Dep. £2.

MATERIALS, etc.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Hull.—Paints, etc.—For Humber Conservancy Board. A. W. Franklin, secretary, Conservancy-bldgs.

SEPTEMBER 13.

London.—Pipes.—Cast-iron straight pipes, etc., for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, Clerk to Board, 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Atherton.—Granite.—900 tons of 4 in. by 5 in. Welsh granite setts, for U.D.C. F. L. Boydell, S.

Trowbridge.—Limestone, etc.—For U.D.C. Geo. W. J. Clark, E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Bromley.—Highway Materials.—For R.D.C. L. O. Wall, clerk.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Tottenham.—Supplies.—Of pipes, paints and oils, for U.D.C. E. Townson, Clerk and Solicitor of the Council Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Cairo.—Pipes.—Cast-iron pipes and accessories for Egyptian Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., Westminster, S.W.1. (G.X. 11,743.)

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Chester.—Sewerage Works.—Laying of a 39 in. diameter concrete tube sewer, partly in open cutting and partly in tunnelling, together with other appurtenant works, in Francis-st., for T.C. Charles Greenwood, A.M.Inst.C.E., C.E. and S., Municipal Offices, Northgate-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Church Stretton.—Repairs.—To New Pool Hollow reservoir, for U.D.C. John Taylor & Sons, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 (cheque).

SEPTEMBER 9.

Daventry.—Reservoir, etc.—(1) For the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir to hold 250,000 gallons; (2) for the supply of 1,415 yds. of sand-spun iron pipes, 8 in. in diameter, and other castings; (3) for laying and jointing same. B.S.'s Office, Moot Hall, Daventry. Dep. £2 2s. (each).

India.—Steelwork.—Deck span for Bombay and Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

Radstock. — Reservoir. — Reinforced concrete reservoir, for U.D.C. H. Finister, S. Dep. £2.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Ballinakill.—Water Supply.—Installation of water supply system for town of Ballinakill, for Laoighis Board of Health and Public Assistance. Denis Heaney, consulting engineer, Thurles. Dep. £10 10s.

Clondulane.—Water Supply.—Water supply for village of Clondulane, for Cork County Board of Public Health. Mr. Coughlan, E., Mallow. Dep. £5.

Kenilworth. — Tank. — Reinforced concrete water tank at Kenilworth, for U.D.C. S. Douglas, Water Engineer.

Narberth.—Sewerage.—Sewerage works at Velfrey-rd., near Whitland, for R.D.C. D. F. Ingleton, architect and surveyor, 9, Victoria-pl., Haverfordwest.

Scarborough.—Jetty.—10,000 super. feet of timber jetty on piles. D. H. Moore, engineer, 34, Esplanade-gdns.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Baltinglass.—Sewerage.—Extension of water main from Baltinglass to District Hospital and sewage disposal scheme at District Hospital, for Wicklow Board of Health. P. J. Foley, E., Grafton-st., Dublin. Dep. £5.

Skegness.—Reservoir.—Reinforced concrete reservoir at Mill Hill, Welton-le-Marsh, for U.D.C. R. H. Jenkins, Waterworks Engineer and Manager. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Holbeach.—Mains.—Supplying and laying of about 43 miles of 5-in., 4-in. and 3-in. cast-iron pipes, with valves, hydrants and service connections, together with work incidental thereto, for East Elloe R.D.C. Sir Alex. Binnie, Son & Deacon, engineers, Artillery House, Artillery-row, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £10.

Surbiton.—Well Pumps, etc.—Seven electrically-driven and four water turbine-driven vertical centrifugal well pumps, one 50-kilowatt water turbine-driven generator and appurtenant works at Surbiton Pumping Station, for M.W.B. Chief Engineer's Department (Room 173), 172, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

West Riding.—Bridge.—Bridge to carry Barnoldswick to Kelbrook new road over lines of L.M. and S.R. Co. at site of existing bridge No. 108, between Earby and Foulridge, Earby, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Willow.—Widening.—Reconstruction and widening of Willow Bridge, carrying County-rd. from Norton to Kirk Smeaton over River Went in rural districts of Doncaster and Hemsworth, for West Riding C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 21

Huyton-with-Roby.—Sewerage.—Provision, laying and jointing surface water and foul sewers, together with manholes, and construction of pumping station and building, for U.D.C. H. B. Ward, consulting engineer, 26, North John-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

SEPTEMBER 22.

Nottingham. — Drainage. — 3½ miles, mostly in tunnel, of brick sewers, varying from 8 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. in diameter, together with various chambers and other appurtenant works, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

SEPTEMBER 23.

London.—Sewerage.—24-in. concrete pipe sewer and filling in of existing 3 ft. by 2 ft. brick sewer under L. and N.E.R between Amhurst-pk. and Dunsmure-rd., for Hackney B.C. Percival Holt. B.E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 1.

Alexandria, Egypt.—Transformers.—Supply and installation of electric cables, switchgear, transformers and electrically driven centrifugal pumps in Port of Alexandria, for Egyptian Government. Chief Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government. 41. Tothill-st., London, S.W.1 Payt. 10s.

Shrewsbury.—Sewerage.—Waterworks construction for parish of Bicton, for T.C. Fred. J. & Edw. Wilson Dixon, engineers, and W. Arnold Hewitt, Borough Water Engineer. Dep. £10.

OCTOBER 31.

Uruguay.—Refinery. — Petroleum refinery, for Administration Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland, at Montevideo. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Westminster, S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 11394.)

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Hull.—Roads, etc.—Construction of roads and drainage at Mental Hospital, Willerby, for the Corporation Mental Hospital Committee. D. Harvey, City Architect. Dep. £1 15s.

Wembley.—Streets.—Making-up of (*a*) Draycott-av. (part 2), (*b*) Holland-rd. Cecil R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Council Offices, Wembley, Middx. Dep. £1 1s. (each street).

SEPTEMBER 8.

Leeds.—Paving.—Kerbing, flagging, tar-paving footpaths and carriageways in Marsden-av. (part), Harrowby-rd. (part), Mavis-av., Roundhay-grove (part), Helmsley-drive, Welburn-av. (part), Mavis-lane, Privilege-st. (part), Helmsley-rd., Nowell-st., Holborn-ter., Grovehall-rd., and kerbing, flagging, tar-paving footpaths and carriageways in Spence-lane, semi-circular road at Lawnswood, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer, 155, Kirkstall-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

Twickenham.—Streets.—Making-up and formation of Orford-gdns. (Section 1), for T.C. Gilbert R. King. B.E. and S., Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Dep. £2 2s.

Twickenham.—Streets.—Improvement of portions of Nelson-rd., Whitton, for T.C. Gilbert R. King, B.E. and S. Municipal Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Merton and Morden.—Street Works.—Making-up of Springfield-rd., Merton, for U.D.C. G. Jerram, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S., Council Offices, Kingston-rd., Merton, S.W.19. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Alnwick.—Pipes.—2,500 yds. of 4-in. standard British cast-iron socket pipes and fittings, from Shilbottle Colliery Grange Pit to existing tank at Hill Head, Shilbottle, for R.D.C. Clerk, 28, Bondgate Within.

Bexhill.—Road Reconstruction.—Concrete foundations and asphalt carpet in St. Leonards-rd. in separate contracts, for T.C. B.S., Town Hall. Dep. £1 1s. (each work).

Coulsdon and Purley.—Making-up.—Of (*a*) Britoncres., Sanderstead; (*b*) Foxearth-rd. (part of), Sanderstead; (*c*) Littleheath-rd. (part of), Sanderstead; (*d*) Westleigh-av. (section A), Coulsdon, for U.D.C. Gilbert A. Ballard, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. Dep. £1 1s. (each road).

York.—Making-up.—Of Oatland-av., for Corporation. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Dagenham.—Gravel.—Supplying and laying 2,500 sup. yds. of 1½-in. gravel mastic asphalt at Central-pk. housing estate, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Grimsby.—Sewers.—In Ferriby-lane, Church-lane, St. Giles-av. and East End-lane, Scartho, for C.B. H. Gilbert Whyatt, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

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Herne Bay.—Private Street Works.—Making up Ridgeway Cliff (approximate length 780 ft.) for U.D.C. B. J. Wormleighton, F.S.I., E. and S., Council Offices.

Hitchin.—Footpaths, Kerbs, etc.—At Woolgrove housing scheme, for U.D.C. A. T. Blood, M.Inst.M. and Cy.E., S., Old Town Hall, Hitchin. Dep. £2 2s.

Maldens and Coombe.—Roads.—Making-up, in two contracts, for U.D.C. E. and S., Council Offices, New Malden, Surrey. Dep. £2 2s. (each contract).

Margate.—Making-up.—Of Avenue-gdns., for T.C. E. A. Borg, 40, Grosvenor-pl., Margate, B.S.

Neath.—Roadwork.—On Llantwit housing site, for T.C. H. Alex. Clarke, B.E., Gwyn Hall, Neath.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Dewsbury. — Making-up. — Foundry-st., Ravensthorpe; Cross Foundry-st., Ravensthorpe; Brook-st.-flatts, Dewsbury, for C.B. B.E.

Sutton and Cheam.—Making-up.—Of (1) Rosehill-pk. West (tarmacadam), 540 lin. yds.; (2) Priory-rd. (concrete), 480 lin. yds.; (3) Newbolt-av. (water-bound flint), 350 lin. yds.; (4) Charminster-rd. (sewers only), 225 lin. yds., for U.D.C. Wm. Hedley Grieves, S. Dep. £1 1s. each road.

SEPTEMBER 15.

London.—Surfacing.—Providing and laying bituminous surfacing materials, (1) and (2) Earl's Court-rd.; (3) Queen's Gate-terr.; (4) Gilston-rd.; (5) Holland Park-gdns.; (6) Walmer-rd., for Kensington B.C. B.E. and S.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Botley's Park.—Sewer.—Laying new sewer (approximately one mile in length), with all manholes and incidental works, at Botley's Park institution, Chertsey, for Surrey C.C. E. C. Harris, quantity surveyor, 3, Bedford-sq., W.C.1.

Chertsey.—Sewer.—780 yds. of 9-in. cast-iron or sand spun pipe sewer in Guildford-rd., for U.D.C. W. V. Davies, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Brighouse.—Paving.—Excavating, metalling, paving, kerbing, channelling, and making good of Harley-st., for T.C. B.E.

Edmonton.—Making-up.—Rosemary-av., Kingsmead-av., and Elstree-gdns., for U.D.C. E. J. Willis, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.—Sewer.—Small street improvement in Station-rd. and new 12-in. sewer (800 yds.) and manholes, Brickfields estate, Vaughan-rd., for U.D.C. J. Percy Bennetts, E. and S. Dep. £1.

West Riding. — Widening. — Improvement and widening of Leeds and Bradford county road between Richardshaw-lane and Viaduct-st., Pudsey, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Caterham and Warlingham.—Making-up.—Of Crescent-rd., Caterham Valley, for U.D.C. L. V. Gordon, E. and S.

Mitcham. — Making-up. — Of Victoria-rd. in concrete, for U.D.C. S.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Gainsborough. — Street. — Construction of new street, including carriageway, footpaths, sewers, etc., for U.D.C. S. Algar, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Salisbury.—Making-up.—Of Queen Alexandra-rd. (second part), for T.C. City E. Dep £1 1s.

NO DATE.

London.—Road.—4,000 lin. ft. of concrete road and sewerage in North London. W. Cross, 50, Cambridge-gdns., Ladbroke-grove, W.11. Dep. £1 1s.

Public Appointments

SEPTEMBER 12.

Battersea, S.W.11. — Works Superintendent.—Required by Borough Council. Town Clerk, Town Hall.

SEPTEMBER 17.

***Maidstone.**—Estate Clerk of Works.—For the Kent C.C. Chief Agricultural Officer, Sessions House, Maidstone.

NEW CINEMAS

Biggleswade.—It is stated that a building contract for alterations to the Regent Cinema, Stotfold, Beds, has been given to Messrs. S. Redhouse and Son, Stotfold, near Biggleswade, Beds. The work is under the supervision of Mr. F. W. Smith, of the cinema.

Coventry.—It is stated that the building work on the cinema in Foleshill-road, for Mr. W. H. Bassett-Green, Three Spires-avenue, Coventry, will be carried out by direct labour. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Douglas Payne, 9, Prior-row, Coventry.

Nottingham.—The Dale Cinemas, Ltd., 44, Friar-lane, propose to erect a cinema in Harestaff-road and Shrewsbury-road, Sneinton Dale, to cost £12,000. Plans are by Mr. A. J. Thraves, F.R.I.B.A., 12, Victoria-street, Nottingham, for a building to accommodate 1,500 persons. The builder is Mr. W. Chell, 29, Bridgford-road, West Bridgford, who is a director of the company.

Preston.—A company, Plaza Cinema (Preston), Ltd., 9, Chapel-street, Preston, has been formed for the erection of the Plaza Cinema, to seat 900 persons, on New Hall-lane. The architect is Mr. G. E. Tonge, F.R.I.B.A., Lord-street, Southport.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

Accrington.—Miners' Central Fund Committee propose pithead baths at Calder Colliery. Plans by J. H. Forshaw, architect, Mines Section, Dean Stanley-st., London, S.W.1.

Alnwick.—R.D.C. acquired site at Shilbottle for houses. Architect been instructed to prepare layout plan.

Annfield.—M.H. granted permission to U.D.C. to erect 82 houses, £25,704.

Atherstone.—R.D.C. approved plans for 12 houses at Bachelor's Bench, to be erected by T. Slack, of Witherley.

Aylesbury.—R.D.C. to apply to M.H. for sanction to erect 100 houses of non-parlour type.

Bakewell.—R.D.C. instructed S. to prepare revised plans for 80 houses.

Berkhamsted.—Foundling Hospital to begin building new home on a 200-acre estate at Ashlyn Park.

Birstall.—Spiritualistic Society propose church in Bradford-rd.

Blackburn.—Local syndicate propose greyhound racing track on land between canal side and Hill-st., Furthergate. Architects, Foden, Hemm & Williams, L. and A.R.I.B.A., 199, Deansgate, Manchester.

Blackpool.—Rev. Isaac Stott, P.P., of Church of Holy Family, North Shore, proposes school on Link-rd.

Blandford.—R.D.C. approved: open-air dormitory at Bryaneton School; 4 additional bedrooms at Headmaster's house at same establishment.

Blyth.—Plans prepared by C.W.S. Architects' Dept., 90, Westmoreland-rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, for conversion of premises at Newsham, Blyth, into bakery, for Newcastle branch of C.W.S. Scheme to cost about £8,000.

Bournemouth.—T.C. approved: church (corner), Arnewood and Burleigh-rds., Vicar and churchwardens; hotel and flats, Bath-rd., L. Bell; 4 pairs of houses, Cranleigh-rd., G. B. Ive; 5 houses, Markham-rd. and Abbotts-rd., Harrocks, Ltd.

Burton-on-Trent.—British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., to extend factory in Derby-rd.

Cardiff.—City E. prepared plans for lay-out of proposed western district cemetery and erection of buildings at £19,275.

Chesterfield.—Poolstock Miners' Welfare Committee propose building for social institute and club.

Cottingham.—W. B. Blanchard, estate agent, 32, George-st., Hull, proposes 5 shops in Coldharbour-lane. H. Roper Spencer, architect, Crown-chambs., Land-of-Green Ginger, Hull.

Doncaster.—Co-operative Society, Ltd., propose five branch stores at:—Junction of Balby-rd. and Albany-rd.; King Edward-rd.; Warmsworth-rd.; Gt. North-rd., Woodlands; St. Sepulchregate. Architects, T. H. Johnson & Son, A.R.I.B.A., 20, Priory-pl.

Dunfermline.—Hall and theatre to be erected at Piltercrief Glen. Sir George Washington Brown, architect, Radolf Cliff, Edinburgh

Dun Laoghaire.—Inquiry into Corporation scheme to clear slum areas in townships and to erect suitable housing accommodation for working classes been held by Local Government Department.

Durham.—County E.C. propose extensions at Delves-lane Council school and are inviting tenders for work. Plans by F. Willey, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.—Sanction of M.H. to borrowing £4,000 for houses been received by R.D.C. J. N. Adams, 38, Sadler-st., architect to R.D.C.

Earl Shilton.—Midland Paper Staining Co., Ltd., Highfield Mill, proposing additions to works in Keats-lane. Plans by E. H. Crump, Barcley's Bank-bldgs., Hinckley. No contracts let.

Easington.—R.D.C. to press forward application to M.H. for sanction to build 400 houses. C. W. Clarke, S.

Elmore Vale.—Plans prepared by J. H. Forshaw, Mines Welfare Dept., Dean Stanley-st., Westminster, London, S.W.1, for pithead baths.

Epsom.—Council proposes to widen main road through town at £36,500.

Fleetwood.—Council received sanction from M.H. for further 100 Council houses at £40,000.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—C.W.S. Architects' Dept., 90, Westmoreland-rd., Newcastle, architects for branch premises, for C.W.S.

Hemel Hempstead.—R.D.C. received M.H. approval to Bovington housing scheme. Mr. Lighbody preparing plans.

Heywood.—T.C. approved plans for 16 houses, Unity-st., Broadfield, for S. Barker, builder, Pilsworth-rd.

Lanchester.—List of road works submitted by R.D.C. to C.C., included in five years' road scheme, is estimated to cost about £187,000.

Leeds.—Tenders invited for reconstruction of "Cock and Bottle Inn," The Headrows. Plans by G. W. Atkinson, St. John's House, Merrion-st.—S. Newman proposes terrace houses on Mexborough estate, Harrogate-rd. Tenders invited.—Plans prepared for extensions to Church of Christ Scientist at Headingley. Architects, Chorley, Gribbon & Foggitt, Park-place. Tenders invited.

Limavady.—Application by U.D.C. for loan of £4,250, for 20 houses, been subject of inquiry.

Macclesfield.—T.C. proposes sanitary conveniences, Park Green.

Middlesbrough.—Co-operative Society, Ltd., Clifton-st., propose dairy premises.

Morley.—Dairy premises proposed in Maxwell-st. for Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Albion-st.

Much Dewchurch.—J. Taylor, St. Nicholas-st., Hereford, architect for restoration of tower roof at Parish Church, for Parochial Council.

Mytholmroyd.—S. to U.D.C. been instructed to prepare plans for public conveniences and shelter at Bridge End.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—City Council approved plans for 12 houses by W. C. Leech, builder, Ennerdale-ter., Walker.—Plans by Dixon & Bell, Pearl-bldgs., Newcastle, for 12 houses on Millvane estate, for J. Craven, builder, Westgate-rd.—Plans approved for lock-up garages for County Motor Co., North Gosforth.

Newmarket.—R.D.C. to purchase land for housing.—It was decided to advertise for tenders for 50 houses

North Riding (Yorks).—E.C. considering secondary schools at Eston and Redcar.

Paignton.—U.D.C. approved: 8 houses, field off Marldon-rd., Scriven & West; 12 houses, Old Dartmouth-rd., and 29 houses, Longstone-rd., District Council.

Peterborough.—T.C. approved: A. A. Hunting, per J. Cracknell, Ltd., reconstruction of shop premises, Long Causeway; J. W. Williamson & Son, per W. P. Hack, 4 pairs houses, Garton End.

Pocklington.—R.D.C. received M.H. sanction to erection of 12 working-class houses at Market Weighton.

Repton.—Catholic authorities propose church in Milton-rd.

Romford.—R.D.C. approved: 10 houses, Southview-drive, Upminster, F. C. Bennett; 8 houses, Leasway, Upminster, A. Kind.

Ruthergien.—Corporation to build on different sites 198 houses. H. Inglis, Corporation Architect, Main-st.

St. Helens.—Greyhound Racing Sports Club, Ltd., propose greyhound racing track and club headquarters.

Sidcup.—U.D.C. approved: 168 houses, Penhill-pk. estate; 40 houses, Long Meadow, Halfway Street-rd.; 78 houses, Burnt Oak-lane and Ashcroft-av.; 24 houses, Grombie-rd.; 12 houses, Blackfen-rd.; 28 houses, Walton-rd., and 2 detached houses.

Silksworth.—Tenders invited for pithead baths at Silksworth Colliery belonging to the Lambton Hetton and Joicey Collieries, Ltd. Plans by J. H. Forshaw, Miners' Welfare Committee, Dean Stanley-st., S.W.1.

Stalybridge.—P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester, architect for improvements to Holy Trinity Church, for Parochial Council.

Stockton Heath.—R.D.C. propose public conveniences near Victoria-sq. S.

Stockton-on-Tees.—J. Woodhouse, Ltd., to build new branch premises and tenders, it is understood, about to be invited. Architects, Glass, Harrison & Ash, 20, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Tynemouth.—B.E. been instructed to prepare scheme for T.C. showing houses required to replace tenants involved in slum-clearance scheme.—T.C. proposes acquiring site at Ashington for depot and offices for Water Department. B.S.

Uppingham.—R.D.C. proposing 20 houses on North-st. site.

Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Quantities to be taken out within next few weeks and tenders will be invited by Miners' Welfare Committee for pithead baths at Rising Sun Colliery. Cost about £10,000. Plans by J. H. Forshaw, architect, Welfare Committee, Dean Stanley-st., Westminster, S.W.1.

Warmley.—R.D.C. to build 10 non-parlour type houses at Mangotsfield and North Common.

Westbourne.—R.D.C. considering houses at Nutbourne.

Whitehaven.—Plans being prepared by S., for additional houses, for R.D.C.

Winchester.—R.D.C. approved: 5 bungalows, Hedge End, Cole & Andrews.

FIRES.

Inverness.—Damage estimated at £3,500 caused by fire at Kinmylies farm, near Inverness.

York.—Damage caused by fire which resulted in complete destruction of printing works of Ben Johnson & Co., Ltd., York, estimated at about £100,000.

*See also List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

A Motor Exhibition.

A Ford Motor Exhibition is to take place at the White City from October 13-22 (except October 16). The exhibits include a full range of passenger cars and standard commercial vehicles, as well as many special body types, cutaway engines, chassis, etc. Further details may be obtained from the company's offices, 88, Regent-street, London, W.1.

BOOK REVIEWS

Applied Building Mechanics. By Arthur D. Turner, A.M.I.C.E. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

To those architects who ordinarily make their own calculations for constructional steelwork and other materials used in building, this work may be of service for occasional reference; but probably it will be of greater value to the engineering draughtsman who is now usually required to assist both architect and builder to resolve such problems as do not find a ready-made solution in books of tables and the like. Theoretically every architect and builder should have a full knowledge of mechanics, be able to calculate all the loads and forces acting on their structures, and never be at a loss in regard to such matters; but in practice, if they wish to carry out any great work, involving a large amount of intricate and difficult calculation, they very wisely pass that on to the trained engineer. This book is written by an engineer who obviously knows how to do these things, and those whose bent is in that direction should derive much benefit from a study of it.

A Primer of Engineering and Building Science. Part 1. By S. Owen. London: Blackie & Son, Ltd. Price 2s.

This is a very elementary work, consisting of 64 pages and six chapters. The author defines and illustrates a number of technical terms used in applied mechanics, and concludes each chapter with a number of examples quoted from the past examination papers of the Union of Educational Institutes. The questions selected, as the title of the book suggests, are problems based upon cranes, roof-trusses, etc., and are very simple in character, and should be useful to a student approaching the subject for the first time. The answers to some of the questions set out are not quite accurate, and we suggest the advisability of correction at the first opportunity, for with elementary students any answers given to examples should be correct and not approximations.

The Theory and Design of Structures. Ewart S. Andrews, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Struct.E. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1932. 13s. 6d. net.

This is the fifth edition of a well-known work, and has been completely revised, while the matter contained in the appendices has now been incorporated in the relevant places throughout, which is a much-needed improvement. Advantage has been taken to add new matter here and there, with the result that this valuable text-book has once again been brought up to date. In its present form the book contains 640 pp., well printed, with good illustrations, and it is a reliable and valuable guide in structural design.

Six Aspects of Town Planning. By S. L. G. Beaufoy, A.R.I.B.A. London: P. S. King & Son, Ltd. Price 3s. net.

These six essays are chosen at random and deal with special aspects of town planning: the cul-de-sac, streamside walks, building lines, shopping centres, density zoning, and the preparation of maps. The author has a good deal that is of interest to say on these subjects, although not everyone will agree, for example, that the closed cul-de-sac is appropriate for any but very responsible tenants. In dealing with building lines, and indeed throughout the book, he emphasises the danger, which is being appreciated more and more, that we may be going too far in cutting out the possibility of reproducing the dignity of the Georgian row of houses or shops in the main centres, and also that our ideas of density zoning should be modified to be of a less piecemeal character. The practice of sub-dividing residential zones into four, six, eight, ten, and twelve houses per acre in one scheme leads to unnecessary complications. The final chapter on maps should be useful to the uninitiated.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry

[PRINCIPAL CHANGES OF THE WEEK.—English Tin Ingots are up by 1d. per lb. Lead advances, in all forms, by 10s. per ton.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 3 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 18 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
"Phorpres"	2 11 3	Flettons, B'lin'se	3 5 3
Flettons at King's Cross	2 11 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do., grooved for Plaster	2 13 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
		Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0
White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site)	5 0 0		
"Phorpres" Whites (do.)	3 17 3		
"Phorpres" Rustic Facing Bricks, delivered Central London per 1,000	3 12 3		
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—			
2½ in.	8 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	One Side and two Ends	30 10 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
		Splays, and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	8 0 per yd.	delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.
Pit Sand	11 0 " "	
Thames Sand	11 0 " "	
Best Washed Sand	11 6 " "	
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	8 6 " "	
½ in.	11 0 " "	
¼ in. Broken Brick	10 6 " "	
Pan Breeze	8 0 " "	

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test	
In Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	£2 4 9 to £2 6 0
In Free Paper Bags (20 to ton)	2 6 0 to 2 8 0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80 Ton Lots	
Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	1 17 9
Free Paper Bags (20 to ton)	1 19 0
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Vitocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Lightning Brand Aluminous Cement in Jute Sacks (20 to ton)	5 2 9 to 5 8 3

NOTE.—Jute Sacks are charged 1s. 6d. each and credited 1s. 6d. each nett if returned in good condition within three months carriage paid.

Super Cement (Waterproof) Paper Bags free	3 16 0
Ciment Fondu (F.O.R. Works)	4 15 0
Roman Cement	6 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	4 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 17 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
BEER STONE.—RANDOM BLOCK—	
Free on rail at Seaton Station per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft. cube	3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.	
PORTLAND STONE—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
CHILMARK—RANDOM BLOCK—	
At Nine Elms, per ft. cube	3 11
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	s. d.
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides "	22 6
Sawn three or four sides "	27 6
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
½ in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto., ditto "	1 3½

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	3 1½
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 8
2 in. self-faced random flags Per yd. super	8 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£24 10	3 × 6	£17 0
4 × 9	20 0	3 × 11	19 10
4 × 8	20 0	2 × 11	19 10
4 × 7	18 0	3 × 9	19 10
3 × 8	18 0	2½ × 9	19 10
3 × 7	18 0	3 × 4½	17 10
2½ × 7	18 0	3 × 4	17 10

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£22 10	1 × 9	£21 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
½	16/-	1½	25/-
⅝	17/-	1½	27/6
1	20/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	21/-
1½	26/-
1½	27/6

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	15/-
¾	16/6
1	20/-

ins. BATTENS.	s. d.
½ × 2 per 100 ft.	2 0

SAWN LATHS.	s. d.
Per bundle	2 3

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

Average price for prime quality.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube	0 12 0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 16 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	1 1 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	£4 10 0 to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	30 0 0	18 by 10	16 10 0
22 by 12	26 10 0	18 by 9	14 12 6
22 by 11	24 10 0	16 by 10	14 5 0
20 by 12	24 0 0	16 by 8	11 0 0
20 by 10	20 2 6		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000. f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district		£4 10 0
ditto hand-made ditto		5 3 6
Ornamental ditto		5 8 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen)	Hand-made	0 9 6
	Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

	£ s. d.
JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—	
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£11 0 0
Plain Compound Girders	12 0 0
" Stanchions	15 0 0
In Roof Work	18 0 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Standard Wrot. Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Genuine Wrot. (Puddled) Iron Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Fittings Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Flanges Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %
Gas	65	52½	57½	70
Water	61½	48½	52½	65
Steam	57½	45	47½	60
Galv. gas	52½	40	47½	60
Galv. water	47½	35	42½	55
Galv. steam	42½	30	37½	50

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	11d.	1/5	5d.
3½ in.	11½d.	1/7	5d.
4 in.	1/-	1/9	5d.
4½ in.	1/1½	2/-	6d.
5 in.	1/5	2/2	8d.
O.G. GUTTERS.			
3 in.	1/1	1/11	5d.
3½ in.	1/2	1/11	5d.
4 in.	1/2½	2/-	5d.
4½ in.	1/4	2/4	6d.
5 in.	1/6½	2/8	8d.

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2 in.	1/3½	1/9	2/7
2½ in.	1/4½	2/-	3/1
3 in.	1/8½	2/6	3/9
3½ in.	2/1½	3/-	4/4
4 in.	2/5	3/7	5/3

Connections—50 per cent. off above prices.
Tonnage allowance—4 ton lots, 5 per cent.
2 ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe, stock angles.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts.	1 11	1 6½	1 10½
2½ in. "	2 3½	1 8½	2 4
3 in. "	2 4½	1 10½	2 9½
3½ in. "	2 7	2 4	3 3
4 in. "	2 11	2 7½	3 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe, stock angles.	Bends, stock Branches.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	3 4	4 3
	cwt. qr. lbs.	
4 in. "	1 1 20	5 2
5 in. "	1 2 22	9 0
6 in. "	2 0 6	10 11

	s. d.
	6 3
	8 10
	14 3
	18 1

Gaskin for jointing 41/- per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common bars	10 10 0	to	11 0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—Good merchant quality	10 15 0	to	11 10 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	9 10 0	...	10 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	8 0 0	...	9 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	11 0 0	...	12 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes, to 20 g.	11 0 0	...	11 10 0
" " " 24 g.	12 0 0	...	13 0 0
" " " 26 g.	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	13 10 0	...	14 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0	...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	17 10 0	...	18 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	13 0 0	...	14 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0	...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	16 10 0	...	17 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality—			
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	18 0 0	...	19 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	20 0 0	...	22 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	21 10 0	...	23 0 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	15 0 0	...	16 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis per lb.	0 9½
Strong sheet "	0 10
Thin "	0 11
Copper nails "	1 0
Copper wire	0 11

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	583/-	per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	
39/6	60/-	116/6	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/-	per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/-	per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/-	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
5 lbs. P. traps	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-	"

TIN.—English Ingots, 1/8 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 9d., Tinmen's 10d., Blowpipe 11d. per lb.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(contd).

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
Lead—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	21	10	0
Pipe in coils	22	0	0
Soil pipe	25	0	0
Compo pipe	25	10	0

Note.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 5s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton £11 0 0

PAINTS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	1	9
,, ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	1	11
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	2	2
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels	,,	0	2	3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,,	0	2	5
Turpentine in barrels	,,	0	5	4
,, in drums (10 galls.)	,,	0	5	6
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		45	0	0

(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

Genuine White Lead Paint.
"Father Thames." "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots

	£	s.	d.
per ton delivered	63	0	0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	34	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	13	6
Size. XD quality ..... fkn.	0	3	0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 ,, thirds ...	3½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ...	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz. ...	3½d.
21 ,, thirds ...	4½d.	,, ,, 21 oz. ...	4½d.
26 ,, fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted, 15 oz. 7d., 21 oz ...	9½d.
26 ,, thirds ...	7½d.	Em'lld, 15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz	6d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate ⅛ in.	4½d.
Rough rolled 3/16 in.	5½d.
Rough rolled ¼ in.	5½d.
Figured, Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinted do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

"VITA" GLASS.	Per foot. s.	d.
Clear sheet—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. do. 2 feet	1	3
Do. over 2 feet	1	9
Polished plate—not exceeding 1 foot	1	6
Do. not exceeding 2 feet	3	0
Cathedral—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. larger sizes	1	6
Horticultural Sheet and Cathedral "Vita" Glass. Sizes up to 24 inches by 18 inches or not exceeding 3 feet	1	0
3/16 in. Wired Georgian Design. Sizes up to 108 inches long by up to 24 inches wide	2	6

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Opal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	0
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	6
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	6
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	12	6
Best ditto	ditto	1	2	6
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	0
Best Black Japan		0	10	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	6
Brunswick Black		0	7	0
Berlin Black		0	14	0
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

"New Homes for Old."

Organised by London Housing Societies, an exhibition illustrating the housing problem; slum conditions and how to remedy them; the planning and equipment of small homes; town planning, past, present and future; what other countries are doing, etc., etc., will be held at the Building Trades Exhibition, Olympia. Exhibits will include a full-sized furnished specimen flat. It is to be hoped that members of housing societies and the general public will go and look at what should and what can be done. Further information is obtainable from Miss E. Alington, Eton College, Windsor.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Aberdeen.—Building.—The Finance Committee of Aberdeen Town Council has under consideration an application by Messrs. Bisset and Sons, Ltd., Great Northern Sawmills, Aberdeen, to feu 20 acres of ground on the Hilton Estate for the purpose of erecting self-contained granite-built dwelling-houses. According to the plans submitted with the application the area which lies between Hilton-drive and Back Hilton-road would accommodate 154 dwelling-houses.

Dumfries.—Housing.—Plans for the erection of 96 three-apartment houses by the Town Council at an estimated cost of £30,000 were approved yesterday by Dumfries Dean of Guild Court. The site of the new scheme is at Sandside, Maxwelltown.

Edinburgh.—Houses.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has passed the following:—Central Electricity Board—six steel lattice towers at Joppa, steel lattice tower at Brunstane Bank, Milton-road, Portobello, and steel lattice tower at Joppa; Ford and Torrie—three double bungalows in Baronscourt-road; and five bungalows in Durham-square; Trustees of the Douglas Haig Memorial Homes—two houses in Saughton-road, Stenhouse; Hepburn Brothers—31 bungalows and one double house in Sydney-terrace and Craigentinny-road; John M'Lauchlan—22 shops and offices above in Leith-walk; James Miller—64 houses in Britwell-crescent, Craigentinny-avenue, cul-de-sac off Craigentinny-avenue, and in Craigentinny-road.

Glasgow.—Garage.—Contracts have now been placed and building operations commenced in the erection of a new super-garage building in Hope-street, for Messrs. John Paterson (Motors), Ltd., 252, Hope-street, C.2. The erection of the new building is being carried out to the plans and under the direction of the architect, Mr. Jas. G. Aitchison, F.S.I., 170, Hope-street, Glasgow, C.2. The quantity surveyor is Mr. Robert Hendry, F.S.I., Glasgow, and the scheme of concrete reinforcement is that of the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court has approved the erection by the Corporation Housing Department of dwelling-houses near Holmlea-road, Cathcart, and at Cumlodden-drive. In Cathcart 216 houses of three and four apartments will be erected, and at Cumlodden-drive 120 houses, comprising 36 three-apartment flatted houses, 24 four-apartment flatted houses, 54 three-apartment tenement houses, and 6 four-apartment tenement houses. The Court also sanctioned the erection of additional kennels at Broomloan-road, Ibrox, by Albion Greyhounds (Glasgow), Ltd., 200, St. Vincent-street.

Invergordon.—Alteration.—For alterations to the post office, H.M.O.W. have placed a contract with Mr. J. Stevenson, 73, Pitt-street, Glasgow.

NEW COMPANIES

The particulars quoted below have been compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, of 116 and 117, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, from the documents available at the Companies' Registry.

Goates & Co. (Builders), Ltd. (266,716). Registered July 4. Rigby-road, Brigg, Lincoln. Joiners, builders, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000.

Alfred Hanks & Sons, Ltd. (266,778). Registered July 7. Builders' and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000. A director: A. Hanks, Mayfield Bungalow, Stanley.

Thomas Smith & Sons (Mansfield), Ltd. (266,774) Registered July 6. General builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £1,000. E. M. Smith, 6, Rufford-avenue, Mansfield.

Clarke-Walker & Co. (Stockport), Ltd. (266,750). Registered July 6. Builders, etc. Nominal capital, £600. A permanent director: W. C. Walker, 23, Elmfield-road, Davenport, Stockport.

Harris & Lewis, Ltd. (266,762). Registered July 6. 146, Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £700.

Down-Draught (Prevention), Ltd. (266,755). Registered July 6. 199, Piccadilly, W.1. Makers, builders, and fitters of chimneys and chimney cowls, etc. Nominal capital, £200.

R. F. H., Ltd. (267,729). Registered August 15. 333, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. Contractors for the supply of heating installations, etc. Nominal capital, £100. R. F. Hearn.

Plazbond, Ltd. (267,658). Registered August 11. To carry on the business of builders' merchants, manufacturers of plaster board or gypsum products, etc. Nominal capital, £12,000. H. Ferguson, Embleton, Brimstage-road, Heswall, Cheshire.

Gooderham & Hall, Ltd. (267,720). Registered August 15. 42, Murrayfield-road, Hull. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £500.

Walkden Breeze Block Co., Ltd. (267,734). Registered August 15. 52, Hodge-road, Walkden. Manufacturers and workers of, and dealers in breeze concrete, cement, lime, etc. Nominal capital, £250.

Maxol Heaters, Ltd. (267,676). Registered August 12. 54 and 56, Mylton-street, Hulme, Manchester. Manufacturers of and dealers in geysers, boilers, stoves, radiators, etc. Nominal capital, £500. H. Davis, 26, South-drive, Chorltonville, Manchester.

Roberts & Borham, Ltd. (267,661). Registered August 11. 124, Western-road, Leicester. Builders and contractors, etc. Nominal capital, £3,000. G. F. Roberts, 9, Imperial-avenue, Leicester.

Flooring Contracts, Ltd. (267,622). Registered August 10. 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1. To acquire the benefit of contracts entered into by Invictus Flooring Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business in concrete, concrete blocks, etc. Nominal capital, £200. J. A. Rennie, Bishop's Green, Newbury, Berks.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. for Building Industry. The bricklayers in the Glasgow district have ½d. per hour extra. It should be noted that plasterers and painters who are not parties to the Scottish N.J.C. pay higher wages of 1d. and ½d. per hour extra respectively. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classifications ...	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹	B²	B³
Craftsmen ...	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3
Labourers ...	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/0½	1/0½	1/–	/11½	/11½

Aberdeen	A	Dundee	A	Hawick	A³	Perth	A
Airdrie	A	Dunfermline	A	Helensburgh	A	Perthshire	A
Alexandria	A	Dunoon	A	Inverness	B	Peterhead	A³
Arbroath	A³	East Lothian	A	Kilmarnock	A	Renfrewshire	A
Ayrshire	A	Edinburgh	A	Kincardineshire	A³	Rothesay	A
Bathgate	A	Falkirk	A	Kinross-shire	A	Roxburghshire	A³
Bo'ness	A	Forfarshire	A³	Kirkcaldy	A	St. Andrews	A
Broughty Ferry	A	Fort William	A	Lanarkshire	A	Selkirkshire	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Galashiels	A³	Leith	A	Stirling	A
Coatbridge	A	Glasgow	A	Midlothian	A	Stirlingshire, West	A³
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Motherwell	A	West Lothian	A
Dumfries	A³	Hamilton	A	Peebleshire	A³	Wishaw	A
Dumfriesshire	A³						

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in various towns in England and Wales are given on page 377.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	9	9
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	4
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	27	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	6	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	2	6
Add if in beams	„ „	3	0
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	0

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	30	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	5	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1¼

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks		4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	0
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	0

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	„ „	15	0
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0
Chilmark stone fixed complete	„ „	17	6

SLATER.

Welsh 16in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24in. × 12in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	4	3	
Do. joists	„ „	4	9	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	5	3	
Do. trusses	„ „	7	9	

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	33/6	38/–	43/–	70/–

Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0	
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	0	9	
Centre for arches	„	1	6	
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0	

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	42/6	50/–	57/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	47/–	56/–	64/–
Do. matchings	„	44/–	49/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size		3	9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/3	2/5
Four-panel Do.	„	2/4	2/6	2/9
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/6	2/9	2/11
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/9	2/11	3/2

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1½″	1¾″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. x 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail, average, 3 in. x 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	15	3
Plain compound girders	„	18	0
Do. stanchions	„	20	9
In roofwork	„	26	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/4	1/7	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/9
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/6	2/4	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	3/4	4/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/6	1/10	2/9	3/3
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	40	0
Do. Do. flats	„	39	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	3
Copper nailing	„ „	0	3

	½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/1	1/7	1/10	3/–	3/6	—
Do. service	„	1/6	2/–	2/5	3/6	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/–
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/–	6/6
Soldered stop ends	„	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/6	3/2	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/6	3/–	3/6	4/4	5/6	7/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	12/7	17/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair		per yard sup.	2	3
Do. Do.	Sirapite	„ „	2	6
Do. Do.	Keen's	„ „	3	6
Add saw lathing		„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing		„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed		„ „	2	2
Do. plain face		„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster		per 1 girth	0	1
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings		per yard sup.	5	3½

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	7½	
26-oz. Do.	„ „	0	10	
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1	
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9	
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10	
¼-in. wired cast plate	„ „	1	3	

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Act, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

New Telephone Number.

The British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Adelaide House, King William-street, London, E.C.4, announce that the telephone number of their new London warehouse at 23-25, Pancras-road, N.W.1, is North 5301 (two lines).

One-Pipe System of Sewage.

We have received from Messrs. Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., 35, Red Lion-square, W.C.1, a small booklet on their one-pipe system. This booklet contains illustrations and prices of various types of piping, together with letters of reference from architects, engineers and public officials, and may be had on applying to the company.

G.P.O. Vans.

Light vans of from 10-cwt. to 30-cwt. capacity are the favoured types for mail-bag transport to and from railheads. In addition to this, large numbers of 1-ton and 30-cwt. lorries are fitted up as travelling workshops with all the necessary equipment for the repair and extension of the telegraph wire system. A big proportion of the vehicles used by the G.P.O. are 100 per cent. British and built in Birmingham at the Morris-Commercial Works. 1,600 vehicles have already been supplied, and of this total some 33 are doing good service in coping with the huge daily postal work of Birmingham itself.

Small All-Electric Houses.

An announcement which appeared recently in a Lancashire newspaper will go some way towards dispelling the impression remaining in some quarters that the provision for adequate electric service in a house adds materially to the cost. A Whitefield builder is advertising substantially built brick houses, with a 20-ft. frontage, comprising a square hall, a large living room (17 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft.) with double bay window, sculiery, larder and store and coal bunker, three bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., at a cost of £383, free from all road paving and legal charges, on a 999 years' lease (ground rent £3 10s.). These houses, which are described as ideal in planning and situation, and providing all amenities and refinements of a large house, are fully equipped for electric light and, in addition, have three power plugs. An electric washboiler, ironer and kettle are also provided.

Reinforced Concrete Regulations.

At the invitation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Reinforced Concrete Association has nominated Mr. H. E. Steinberg, M.Inst.C.E., to represent it upon the Reinforced Concrete Structures Committee which has been set up at the request of the London County Council "to review present methods and regulations for the use of reinforced concrete in building, and to make recommendations for rules or practice embodying the best available technical information and experience."

PATENTS

APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED.

376,259.—J. H. de W. Waller: Method of and means for building with reinforced concrete, cement, plaster, etc.

376,308.—E. Freyssinet: Method of assembling or joining preformed building and paving elements of reinforced concrete.

376,352.—C. H. Hart: Wood-block floors.

376,355.—P. Richter, Richter and Nordmeier Ges., and R. H. Baumgarten: Ramming-machine for preparation of solid and hollow bodies from ceramic, concrete, and like materials.

376,284.—N. E. Newman: Manufacture of slabs, etc., in imitation of marble or other materials.

376,248.—A. Chanard: Ventilators.

376,255.—T. Utley: Metal windows, doors, or the like.

376,475.—H. Barker and G. W. P. Johnston: Locks for sliding-doors.

376,486.—D. Taylor: Boilers for domestic hot-water supply.

376,488.—Radiation, Ltd., and H. J. Yates: Hinges.

376,539.—T. B. Colman & Sons, Ltd., and A. G. Colman: Revolving doors.

376,565.—T. Jamieson and W. H. Sutherland: Chimney cowls, the same being also applicable for ventilating purposes.

376,580.—P. S. Reid: Reinforcement for concrete and like constructions.

376,624.—J. Smart: Hinges.

376,635.—Luxfer, Ltd., and E. Bates: Friction pivots for casements.

376,664.—J. S. Adams: Operating awnings or extending blinds for shop and for the like purposes.

376,682.—B. Schneider: Door hinges.

Note.—Period for opposition expires September 20, 1932.

Goods Transport Guide.

The 1932-3 (2nd edition) of the "Roadway Goods Transport Guide" has been issued by Roadway Publications, Polebrook House, Golden-square, W.1. This publication has been completely re-edited, clarified and rearranged, so as to give even greater ease of reference to motor haulage services throughout Great Britain. It should be of considerable interest to hauliers and merchants who are under necessity to buy transport in the cheapest market. The Guide forms a complete directory of the motor haulage industry and contains the name and address of some 12,000 haulage contractors and shows the type and number of their fleet. There is an index to cover 10,000 regular and long-distance services which run summer and winter to all parts of the country, together with a supplementary list of the local haulier and carrier. The price has been reduced to 12s. 6d. for this edition, owing to the many economies effected in the setting.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Office of Works and H.M. War Office.*

Aberdeen.—Extension of the Fish Market, for the T.C.:—

Structural steelwork—
*John Lewis & Sons, Aberdeen £1,103 15 5½
Asbestos sheeting and joiner work—
*Hendry & Keith, Ltd., Aberdeen 893 16 10
Plumber work—
*A. Christie, Aberdeen 684 19 9
Brick, concrete, etc., work—
*Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen ... 380 12 7
Electric light work—
*Sparks Electrical Engineering Works, Aberdeen 125 15 6

Blandford.—12 houses, for the R.D.C.:—

Shroton, 4 cottages—
*E. Rawles & Son, Shillingstone ... £1,196 0
Charlton Marshall (4)—
*K. Wilson, Parkstone £1,226 16
Winterborne Whitechurch (4)—
*K. Wilson, Parkstone £1,200 0

Boston.—Five pairs of houses in Wythes-lane, Fishtoft; three pairs in Blow's-lane, Stutterton, and three pairs at Bisker, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. R. Beardsall, surveyor, 15, Market-place:—

Builder—
*J. W. Greetham, Skegness. ..... £600 & £615 (per pair)
Electrician—
*Boston & District Electric Co., Boston.

Chesterfield.—6 "A.3" type houses in Devonshire-avenue, Whittington Moor, for the T.C. Mr. Clifford Bond, architect, 71a, Low Pavement:—

*G. Rowley, Brimington.

Chesterfield.—Alterations to branch stores in Newbold-street, for Chesterfield and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., West Bars:—

*C. E. Gaunt, Chesterfield £785

Cottingham.—Parish hall for the Church of the Holy Cross, for the Right Rev. T. Shine, Bishop of Middlesbrough:—

*F. Spink, Bridlington.

Cottingham.—Parish hall for the Parochial Council of St. John's Parish. Messrs. Allderidge & Clark, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, Brianchambers, 101, Alfred Gelder-street, Hull:—

*R. G. Tarran, Hull

Coventry.—Club premises in Brinklow-road, for Mr. P. M. Flick. Mr. G. Cave, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 7, Little Park-street:—

*A. F. Hickman, Coventry.

Cranleigh.—Village hall:—

*Auchterlonie & Reeves £3,637

Darlington.—(*a*) Rebuilding the "Royal Oak" public-house, and (*b*) alterations to the "Queen's Head" Inn. Messrs. Kitchen & Co., F.R.I.B.A., architects, 21, Albert-road, Middlesbrough:—

(*a*) *L. W. Evans.
(*b*) *R. T. Smith & Son.
(Both of Darlington.)

Deal.—Structural alterations and new shop fronts at Nelson House, 9, Broad-street:—

*Pike & Pettengell, 111, Hardres-street, Ramsgate.

Doncaster.—Entrance gates, walls, fencing, etc., at the Warmsworth Burial Ground, for the Burial Board. Messrs. J. Simmons & Son, architects, 20, Silver-street:—

*G. Lambert, Sutton, near Doncaster... £361

Dumbarton.—Reconstruction and extension to the Hibernian Hall at Bank End-road:—

*Stillmac, 57, Osvale-street, Glasgow.

DO YOU REQUIRE A PUMP
THAT WILL

Stand rough usage, exposure to weather; work slung on a chain; pump almost anything; requires no lubrication because it has no moving parts, and no skilled attention because of its simplicity?

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Edinburgh.—New grand stand to seat 3,000 and new turnstiles, for the recreation ground of the George Watson College. Mr. Todd, architect, Merchants' Hall, Hanover-street:—

*J. Miller, Miller-place, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.—Reconstructions and additions to the Tollcross branch of the Clydesdale bank. Messrs. J. Baird & Thomson, architects, 150, Holland-street, Glasgow:—

Main contractors—*J. Herbertson and Son, Bedford-street, Glasgow.

Marble work, etc.—*McEwan & Co., Hope-street, Glasgow.

Edinburgh.—Outside painting work of 318 houses at Loch End housing scheme, for the T.C. Mr. J. MacRae, City Architect:—

*P. & J. Gordon, 8, Middlefield, Edinburgh £399

Edinburgh.—For the erection of the new Midlothian school, for the Corporation. Mr. E. J. MacRae, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

Excavation, brick and mason—*J. Smith & Son, 10, Bath-street, Portobello.
Heating engineering—*W. Windgate & Sons, 17, Strafford-street.
Slating and roughcast—*G. Riddell, Ltd., Roseburn-street.
Terrazzo work — *T. Graham, Ltd., Castle-street.
Plumber—*Hugh Twaddell & Son, 53 York-place.
Steel structural — *Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Wellington-street, Glasgow.
Asphalt—*W. Briggs & Son, Ltd., East Camperdown-street, Dundee.
Joinery, carpentry, ironmongery and plaster work—*W. B. McNair, North-street, Armadale.

Ellesmere.—Erection of 28 houses, for the R.D.C.:—

6 houses at Criftins, 4 at Welshampton, 4 at Lyneal, and 4 at Cockshutt—
*Griffiths Bros., Ellesmere £5,208 0
2 houses at Myddle, 4 at Baschurch, 4 at Nesscliffe—
*J. C. Vaughan, Oswestry £3,076 12

Essex.—Station buildings, goods shed and offices, etc., at Leigh-on-Sea (Hadleigh); station buildings, etc., at Chalkwell; and additional carriage siding accommodation and alterations and extensions to locomotive department buildings at Shoeburyness:—

*Charles Booth & Son, Lidget-green, Bradford .....about £40,000

Falkirk.—Dancing Academy at Belmont. Mr. J. C. Callender, architect, Newmarket-street:—

Excavation, brick and mason—*A. Fleming, Falkirk.
Steel structural—*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Wellington-street, Glasgow.
Slater—*Drummond & Crowe, Comley-park, Falkirk.
Electrical engineering— T. Irvine, 60, Vicar-street, Falkirk.
Heating engineering—*MacKenzie & Moncur, Stratford-road, Edinburgh.
Plumber—*G. Summers & Son, Falkirk.
Lath—*Wm. Harley, Falkirk.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—*J. & A. Main, West End, Falkirk.
Glazier—*Daniel O'May, Chapel-lane, Falkirk.
Tile—*Galbraith & Winton, 121, Douglas-street, Glasgow, W.C.2.

Forfar.—Six blocks of four three-apartment houses at Lilybank, for the T.C. Quantities by Mr. Alex C. Millar, Burgh Surveyor:—

Mason work—*Wm. W. Milne.
Joiner—*Henry Dall.
Plumber—*A. MacLaren & Sons.
Plaster—*F. G. Hood, Laurencekirk.
Slater—*Andrew Shepherd.
Painter—*Wm. McLaren.
(Remainder of Forfar.)

Garstang.—10 non-parlour houses in Kettle-lane, for the R.D.C. Mr. William M. Kelly, surveyor:—

*P. A. Baines & Son, Ltd., Preston ... £2,950

Glasgow.—Extension to the Caledonian Oat Cake Baking Co., Ltd., Glenfarg-street. Messrs. Gardener & MacLean, architects, 134, Bath-street:—

Excavation, brick and mason — *P. Thaw, 660, Duke-street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
Steel structural work and patent glazing—*P. & W. McLellan, 29, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—188 houses at Croftfoot, in Croftpark-avenue and Croft Burn-road site. Mr. Joseph Wright, architect, 141, Bath-street, Glasgow:—

*Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., 65, Bath-street, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Electric installations at the following housing schemes, for the T.C. Mr. V. B. McNab, Glasgow Housing Director:—

Wellmeadow, Kennyhill and Reddrie housing schemes:—
*R. J. Sinclair (Glasgow), Ltd., 178, Bath-street, Glasgow, W.C. £140 8 2
Calton re-housing scheme—
*A. A. Moore, Townhead, Glasgow 241 19 1

Glasgow.—New workshops, etc., at Gilnwhile, for the University of Glasgow. Mr. Harrold Hughes, architect, 121, Duglas-street:—

*J. Baxter & Son, 355, MacGlashan-street, Glasgow, N.

Glasgow.—Electrical installation in St. Thomas' new school, for the T.C. Mr. W. McCaig, architect, 129, Bath-street:—

*D. A. McLarty & Co., 76, Bishop-street, Anderton, Glasgow 404 17 3

Glasgow.—36 houses of the extension No. 2 of the Tollcross housing site, for the T.C.: Mr. W. H. McNab, Housing Architect:—

Excavation, brick and mason—
*A. A. Stuart & Sons, 260, West Muir-street, Parkhead £4,274 11 9
Plumber—
*R. S. Renfrew & Sons, Ltd., 36, North-street, Charing 1,817 0 0
Iron railings, and gates—
*P. & R. Fleming & Co., 29, Argyll-street 140 3 7
Glazier work—
*J. Caldwell, 7, Glebe-street 103 8 8
Slater work and roughcasting—
*Grant & Sutherland, 13 to 15, Surrey-street 1,100 4 10
Plaster work—
*Wm. Walker & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., Cutherbertson-street, Bridgeton 617 10 10
Painter—
*T. Hastie & Son, Tullis-street, Bridgeton 185 16 5
(All of Glasgow.)

Glasgow.—144 houses on the Poliader housing extension site, for the T.C. Mr. W. B McNab, Housing Director:—

Excavation, brick and mason—
*J. McGlashan & Son, 100, Landressar-street £13,634 18 0
Plumber—
*R. S. Renfrew & Sons, Ltd., 36, North-street 6,631 2 10
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*Matt. Brand & Sons, 54, Broad-street, Gallowgate 10,020 13 3
Slater—
*Grant & Sutherland, 13/15, Surrey-street 1,941 16 0
Plaster—
*A. McKellar, 19/21, Buchanan-street 2,248 17 4
Glazier—
*John Wilson & Son, 519 to 523, St. George's-road 362 9 7
(All of Glasgow.)

Glenboig.—Motor bus garage for the Highland Motor Bus Co., Airdrie:—

Principal contractors—*Stellmac, 57, Oswald-street, Glasgow.
Steel structural — *Clyde Constructional Co., Clydesdale Works, Scotstoun, Glasgow.
Plumber—*Duncan Marshall, Glenboig.

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Don't burn off paint only partially cracked, use "MANGER'S" with waterproof abrasive.

Don't spoil good paint. Clean down first with "MANGER'S"; it gives a perfect surface for repainting.

Don't wait for Hot water, dissolve "MANGER'S" in hot or cold.

Don't waste time waiting for work to dry. "MANGER'S" dries quickly after the rinse down.

Don't only use "MANGER'S" for repainting—it's ideal for just cleaning.

Don't think these claims exaggerated—they are true—test for yourself at our expense, send for FREE SAMPLE.

B10/SB5st/16

Gosforth.—Rebuilding of the Brandling Hotel in High-street, for Messrs. Duncan & Daglish, Swinburne-place, Newcastle. Mr. S. H. Lawson, architect, Emerson-chambers, Newcastle:—

*J. T. Shevill & Sons, Oakwellgate, Gateshead.

Gourock.—Demolition and erection of a new bank, for the Clydesdale Banking Co., Ltd., together with several shops and houses. Messrs. John Baird & James Thomson, architects, Holland-street, Glasgow:—

*Shaw & Campbell, 160, Paton-street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

Greenock.—Additions, etc., at 2, West Black Hall-street. Mr. John Smith, architect, Charles-street:—

Demolition and reconstruction—*R. Kirkwood, Houston-street.
Plumbers—*Crawford & Kerr, Virginia-street.
Joinery and ironmongery—*Smith & McCaig, 24, Charles-street.
(All of Greenock.)

Halifax.—Extensions to premises in Cornmarket, for Messrs. Whiteley & Sons, 10, Cornmarket-street:—

*Fielding & Bottomley, Halifax.

Huyton.—62 non-parlour type houses at Huyton Quarry, for the Council:—

*J. W. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Allerton-road, Liverpool £17,876

Huddersfield.—Rebuilding the "White Lion" public house. Messrs. J. Berry & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 1, Market-walk:—

*S. Johnson (Mirfield), Ltd., Mirfield.

Keswick.—Sunday schools, adjoining the Congregational Church, for the Congregational Union, Lake-road. Mr. J. Peascod, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 12, Southey-street:—

*Cowperthwaite & Sons, Keswick.

Leeds.—Reconstruction of warehouse, shops and offices at Lamberts-yard, Lower Briggate:—

*Wm. Kirby.

Leeds.—Electricity transformer chamber at Harrogate-road, for the T.C.:—

*P. Rhodes, Ltd.

Leeds.—Alterations to club premises and erection of caretaker's house, for the Building Committee of the East End Park Working Men's Club. Mr. S. Hodgson Doyle, architect, Town Hall-chambers, Victoria-square:—

*M. Haley & Sons, Leeds.

Leeds.—New Wesleyan church:—

*W. J. & R. Turnbull, Trentham-street, Leeds ..... (about) £3,000

Liverpool.—Alterations at (*a*) Roscommon-street Council school, and (*b*) 25, Colquitt-street school premises, for the T.C. Mr. Albert D. Jenkins, F.S.I., Land Steward and Surveyor:—

(*a*)*W. A. Barnes, 15, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
(*b*)*A. R. Jones, 38, South John-street, Liverpool.

¶**London.**—Tenders accepted by H.M.O.W., for the week ended August 26:—

Cheltenham—maintenance work—T. E. G. White, Northam House, Gratton-road, Cheltenham.
Grimsby—maintenance work—J. Borrill, 2, Lambert-road, Grimsby.
St. Helens—maintenance work—F. Brown & Son, Ltd., Corporation-street, St. Helens.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—maintenance work—Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., Dunston-on-Tyne.
Tunbridge Wells—maintenance work—W. B. Jury & Sons, 119, Camden-road, Tunbridge Wells.
Liverpool, Smithdown-lane Post Office—alterations—Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Dryden-street, Liverpool.
Bassett, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—erection—J. Drewett & Son, Darracott-road, W. Southbourne, Bournemouth.
Luton—maintenance work—J. Saunders & Son, Duke-street, Luton.

¶**London.**—Tenders accepted by H.M. Air Ministry for the week ended August 20:—

Abingdon—various buildings—Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., 68, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
Kenley—regimental and technical buildings—J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., 180, Piccadilly, W.1.
Peterborough—artificers' works—W. Jellings, 174-6, Cromwell-road, Peterborough.

Lydney.—24 houses on the Oxford-street site, and 6 houses in the parish of Woolaston, for the R.D.C.:—

*Copp Bros., Barry.

Madeley.—Alterations at the "Railway Inn" public-house, for the Wrekin Brewery Co., Ltd., The Brewery, Wellington. Mr. J. H. T. Hickman, architect, Walker-street, Wellington:—

*A. R. Roper, Wellington.

Marple.—Painting Mellor parish church, for Parochial Council (Vicar, Rev. C. J. Snowden, B.A.):—

*Booth & Son, Marple Bridge.

Nantwich.—62 houses on the Wallfields Farm estate, for the U.D.C.:—

*Birchall Bros., Middlewich £16,037

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Extensions to the Green Market, for the T.C.:—

*T. Curry, Meldon-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

North Rigton.—Wesleyan Church, Sunday schools and caretaker's house, for the Wesleyan Circuit authorities (Rev. F. Pratt Green, The Manse, Pool-in-Wharfedale, supt.-minister). Messrs. Jones & Stocks, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, Prudential-buildings, Park-row, Leeds:—

*W. J. & R. Turnbull, Leeds.

Nottingham.—Omnibus motor garage on a site between Parliament-street and Manvers-street, for the Trent Motor Traction Co., Ltd., Parliament-street. Mr. Arthur Ashton, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 33, The Parade, Leamington:—

Builders—*G. Hodges & Son, Burton-on-Trent.
Structural steelwork—*Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Pateley Bridge.—8 houses at Darley, for the R.D.C. Mr. F. Tranmer, architect:—

*A. Hymas.

Pontefract.—Hotel at Upton. Messrs. Pennington, Hustler & Taylor, architects, Ropergate:—

*Barber & Heseltine, Northgate, Pontefract.

Ramsgate.—Structural alterations at 143-145, King-street:—

*Pike & Pettengell, 111, Hardres-street, Ramsgate.

Rothwell, Northants.—Four houses in Underwood-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. D. Rochester, architect, High-street:—

J. C. Neal, Kettering	£1,493 0 0
F. Johnson, Rothwell	1,380 0 0
W. Riddle & Son, Kettering	1,378 0 0
W. Lewis & Son, Geddington	1,312 0 0
A. F. Keach, Burton Latimer	1,242 0 0
G. Lewis & Sons, Rothwell	1,240 0 0
*W. J. Buswell, Brixworth	1,187 14 6

St. Fergus.—New public school, for the Aberdeenshire C.C. Mr. J. M. Dickie, architect, Alexandria Wood Mills, Peterhead:—

Excavation, brick and mason—*J. Slavin, New Pitsligo.
Slater—*J. Grigg, Peterhead.
Painter—*Ferguson & Nelm, 62, Queen-street, Peterhead.
Heating engineering — *J. F. Anderson, 33, Summer-street, Aberdeen.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—*Taylor Bros., St. Peter's-street, Peterhead.
Plaster—*J. A. Wilson, 3, St. Mary's-street, Peterhead.
Plumber—*H. T. Sutherland, Peterhead.

Selkirk.—Housing scheme, for the Corporation. Mr. T. Beattie, Burgh Architect:—

Roads, sewerage, paths and drainage—*J. Smith, Forrest-street.
Brick, excavation and mason—*Inglis & Dickson, Victoria-crescent.
Plaster—*Allan Clapperton & Sons, Hallidays-park.
Iron fencing and gates—*J. Smith, Kilncroft.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—*J. Ballantyne & Sons, Buccleuch-road.
Gasfitting and plumbing—*P. Ruthven, West Port.
*Lawrence McLaren & Sons, 92, Channell-street, Galasheils.
Painter—*Wm. Nicol & Son, Tower-street.

(All of Selkirk.)

South Shields.—Ice-cream factory, for Mr. J. Gallone. Mr. Howard Hill, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 10, Winchester-street:—

*J. Spraggon, Wadham-terrace, Tyne Dock, South Shields.

South Shields.—Garage and warehouse on a gite at the corner of Thames-street and Salem-street, for Messrs. H. Binns, Son & Co., Ltd., Sunderland. Messrs. T. A. Page & Son, architects, 67, King-street:—

*Carruthers & Son, 1, Heugh-terrace, South Shields.

Sunderland.—50 houses at Ryhope and 50 houses at Tunstall for aged persons, and the construction of the necessary roads and sewers, for the R.D.C.:—

*H. Bell & Sons, Ryhope £22,180

Swansea.—Additions to the drapery and furnishing stores of Messrs. W. Edwards (Swansea), Ltd., Oxford-street:—

*H. Billings & Sons, Trafalgar-yard, Swansea.

Swinton.—Erection of the Chapel of Our Blessed Lady, Queen of Martyrs, at Wardle Cemetery, for the Catholic Authorities. Mr. H. Greenhalgh, architect, 15, Mawdesley-street, Bolton:—

*J. Eaves, Leigh.

Tollcross.—Reconstruction and extension of the Lanarkshire Miners' Welfare Institute. Messrs. Galt and Barr, architects, 59, Bath-street, Glasgow:—

*R. Bruce & Son, 57, Anworth-street, Tollcross.

Wallasey.—Reconstruction of Egremont Pier, for the Wallasey Ferries Committee. Sir John Wolfe Barry & Partners, Dartmouth House, 2, Queen Anne's-gate, London, S.W.1, and Mr. W. H. Fry, general manager, Seacombe, engineers:—

*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

(Estimated cost: £7,000.)

Warsop.—8 flats for the U.D.C. Messrs. Vallance & Westwick, architects, White Hart-chambers:—

*Tattersall & Shuker, Mansfield Woodhouse.

Wolverhampton.—Offices and salerooms in Waterloo-street, for Messrs. J. Bartlett & Sons, Darlington-street. Mr. Marcus Brown, architect, 45, Queen-street:—

*H. Gough, Wolverhampton.

Wolverhampton.—Reconstruction of buildings in Darlington-street, for central showrooms and warehouse, for Messrs. Phillips & Jones, Ltd. Mr. H. Marcus Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 45, Queen-street:—

*T. & G. Perry, Wolverhampton.

Wortley.—For (*a*) 26 houses at Mortomley, and (*b*) 10 houses at Blind-lane, Ecclesfield, for the R.D.C.:—

(*a*) *S. G. Bailey, Sheffield £6,650
(*b*) *G. L. Bradshaw, Ecclesfield 2,600

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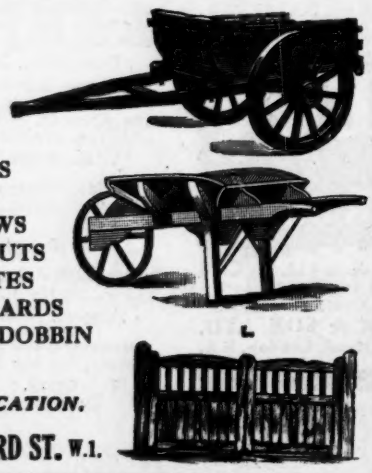

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